The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Testimony Before the Southern Investigation Committee.

Alabama Declared to be Quiet and Peaceable.

The Certainty of an Indian War this Summer.

One Thousand Assistant Assessors' Heads to Fall into the Basket.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The testimony before the Kuklux Committee yesterday was confined to Alabama. Ex-Senator Warner, Judge Miller, Collector of Mobile, and Congressman Hayes testified regarding the riot at a political meeting in Eutaw last November. Regarding the condition of the State latterly, they stated it was peaceable.

AN INDIAN WAR.

Official dates received at the War Department prove conclusively that there will be an Indian war this summer. Dispatches have been sent to the commanding General in Arizona to use every exertion to maintain peace. Two of the members of the Indian Commission are expected to start immediately for that country. The Administration is very anxious to prevent an Indian war.

THE TREATY.

News of the ratification of the Treaty of Washington by Great Britain is expected here within a week or two. The treaty does not become a law, however, until ratifications have been formally exchanged, and is open to amendment by either nation until this is done.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

The International Typographical Union of North America meets at Baltimore to-morrow. The Typographical Union of that city brings them to the Capital on Tuesday, when they will be taken in charge by the Union of this city extending to them the hospitalities of the city and giving them an excursion to Mount Vernon.

REDUCTION OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided to reduce the number of assistant assessors to fourteen hundred, being one thousand less, at the end of the fiscal year, July 1, than at its commencement last year.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on a case arising between New York and Philadelphia, decides that no stamp is required on the entries of goods intended for immediate transportation in bond.

NAMES OF STEAMBOATS.

The Treasury Department is about to enforce the new law requiring the names of steamers to be painted in white letters on a black ground.

EMIGRATION.

The Treasury Department is advised that there is quite an immigration from Western Canada to Manitoba, in British North America, application having been made to bond ten American steamers on the lake for the transportation of bonded merchandise.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The New York Central road's appeal from Commissioner Pleasanton's decision will not probably be decided until the return of Solicitor Banfield, on the 8th. The case is of more importance, as it is the first of the kind which has ever arisen, and many others are depending on its decision.

M. TREILHARD,

French Minister, with his family, is at his country residence in Maryland. He will soon proceed to Massachusetts, but will not return to France for several months. M. De Belonnet will continue to act as Charge d'Affairs until appointed Treilhard's successor.

VICE CONSULS.

The President has recognized as Vice Consuls of Sweeden and Norway Carl Pagelien, at Grand Haven, Michigan, and Carl Maller, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

BANCROFT'S CREDENTIALS.

Credentials of Bancroft as Minister to the German Empire have been sent to him. It has been certainly ascertained that this gentleman is anxious to return home, but our Government desires him to remain at his post.

THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY

was not acted on at the late session of the Senate for the reason that it was not sufficiently explicit in its terms and the Committee on Foreign Relations is desirous of learning officially the result of the Tehuantepec Survey before coming to a conclusion on the inter-oceanic communication.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The President has appointed George W. Curtis, of New York; Joseph Medill, of Chicago; Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey; Dawson A. Walker, of Pennsylvania; E. B. Elliot, of the Treasury Department, and Joseph H. Blackford, of the Postoffice Department, to carry out the object of that clause in the appropriation bill passed March 3, 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the service which he seeks to enter. The Board convenes on the 28th inst., at the Interior Department.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of Revolution in Venezuela—Generals Forcibly Seized on a German Steamer.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, May 23.—The Revolutionist Herrera has been repulsed, and Blanco's army is advancing on Valencia.

Blanco has arrived at Puerto Cabello to assume command on the field in person against Herrera. The Revolutionist army is strong, and it is reported that Salazor, with 1,000 men, has joined Herrera. Pulido is acting President in Blanco's absence.

The Venezuelans forcibly taken at Laguayra from the German steamer Bavaria, Gens. Seapata and Lorasa, who were passengers, are now imprisoned on shore. The captain of the steamer and the German representative protest unsuccessfully. The Venezuelans excuse the seizure on the plea that the Generals were seized for criminal acts, and not for political offenses alone. The matter remains unsettled.

CINCINNATI.

Three Persons Drowned—Jewish Conference—Political.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Mathias Smith, an aged man, and Henry Dietz, a deck hand on the steamer Kate Robinson, were taken from the river to-day, drowned. Henry McGarry, a boy, fell from a barge and was drowned.

Father Kantzeller, a Jesuit, lectured in Mozart Hall to-night in favor of Papal infallibility; and notwithstanding it was free and well advertised, only about two hundred persons were present.

The Jewish Rabbinical conference commences here to-morrow afternoon. This is the fifth meeting in the United States.

It is rumored that an effort will be made to remove the headquarters of the Democratic State Executive Committee to Cincinnati.

Disposition of Bank Robbers.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 4.—The trial of the Grafton bank robbers closed yesterday afternoon. The jury were out two hours, and their verdict is as follows: Doherty, Gleason and Sam. Perris, guilty; Reuben Perris found not guilty, and then indicted for participation. There are two indictments standing against him. He pleaded not guilty, and was placed under $10,000 bond on first, and $5,000 on the second. Others remanded to jail. In the case of the three convicted the court allowed exceptions that the indictment was defective in not stating the ownership of the block in which the bank was located. These cases go to the October term of the Supreme Court. Jim Welsh, one of the robbers who turned State's evidence was released on bail.

CINCINNATI.

Sentenced—Homicide in Guthrie, Ky.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—James Rigue, convicted of shooting N. S. Parmalie, with intent to kill, at Youngstown, Ohio, was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

Mike Glenn was killed by a young man named Bell, in Guthrie, Ky., last night. Bell, who is represented as a quiet man, was followed during the evening by Glenn, who at last drew a knife and attacked Bell. The latter thereupon drew a pistol and shot his pursuer dead.

Fatal Accident.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4.—A team of horses belonging to Henry Bartholomew, a brewer, ran away last night about 10 o'clock, resulting in the killing of Miss Amanda Hawley and injuring severely Henry Hawley and Mary Green. The driver of the wagon was thrown to the pavement, and it is reported he died this afternoon from the effects of his injuries.

Illness of Senator Fenton.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Senator Fenton was prostrated by a sudden attack of fever on Friday evening, but, although still confined to his bed, is doing well.

NEW YORK.

Doings of the Strikers on the Erie Road—A Defunct Insurance Company.

THE STRIKING BRAKEMEN.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Erie railroad sent a force of three or four hundred laborers and fighting men from this city to Hornetsville and other points along the Susquehanna division of its road yesterday, to take the places of striking brakemen and to prevent their interference with trains and business. Several cars of a through freight train leaving Hornetsville for Buffalo, Friday afternoon, were uncoupled on the grade west of the former place, and allowed to run back, three of them loaded with molasses running off the track and being totally demolished. After this demonstration all the freight trains on the road were stopped until further orders. The brakemen demanded an advance of pay from $1 88 to $2 per day.

SCOTT'S STATUE.

Henry K. Browne's plaster cast equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott has just been completed, and will be removed to Philadelphia in a few days, where it will be cast in bronze of cannon captured by General Scott in Mexico. President Grant will visit the statue this week.

DEPARTURE OF THEATRICAL STARS.

Fechter and Miss Leclercq sailed for Europe yesterday.

The outstanding risks of the late Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, of this city, have been reinsured by the Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, California, for $90,000, the latter assuming all losses subsequent to May 2, one of $5,000 having already occurred. It is stated that the affairs of the Commonwealth grow worse the more thoroughly they are examined.

A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

This afternoon, John Gillespie, a policeman, while intoxicated, assaulted Isaac Watson and Albert Crowell, beating them severely. Policeman Wm. W. Leroy attempted to arrest Gillespie, when the latter drew a revolver and wounded Leroy three times in the left thigh. Gillespie was afterwards arrested.

BRIGHAM'S BOY.

An Interview with the Young Mormon Cadet.

[Herald West Point Letter.]

He is a fine, manly-looking fellow, robust and tall, and, taken altogether, the best looking man physically among the greenies. His hair is of a light auburn hue, and his complexion rather brown, as though he had been working in the vineyards of Mormonism during many a hot day for the glory of his father's kingdom. He is frank in speech, and has so far conducted himself in such a straightforward way that he has already made no small number of friends among the cadets. I found him rather desirous of avoiding the subject of the customs of his country, when I dropped a word about how his father got on with his small and constantly

DECREASING FAMILY;

but his views as to what a Mormon considers right and wrong he freely expressed without any hesitation. When he told me he was the son of the virtual Brigham, I smiled rather dubiously and asked him if he did not mean that Brigham, jr., was his father.

"No, sir," he replied, "I am the son of Brigham Young." At this an idea struck me. Brigham Young, jr., being Brigham, sr.'s, son, was not the Salt Lake plebe the former's brother? I was about to ask a question of the young man to settle this point, but on second thought it occurred to me that the relationship might be so complicated, even though he and the other son of his father called Brigham, sr., daddy, that I desisted. Besides, it wouldn't have been very pleasant, you know, for the youngster to have to confess that he didn't exactly know how he stood in the matter of his relation.

"You have lived all your life at Salt Lake?" I inquired.

"Yes, sir."

"With your father's family?"

The young man smiled rather cynically, and eyed me in a way that made me feel as though he would have been much pleased if I had not made my question cover so much ground. He finally said:

"Oh! yes, with the family."

"Who had you appointed?" I asked.

"Mr. Hooper, I believe; he is the delegate, you know."

"Did your father ask for the appointment?"

"I don't know; father liked the idea of my coming, but"—and here he stopped suddenly and looked rather glum—"but," he continued, "I am afraid I cannot pass."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "I was sent here all of a jump, and I have had no time to prepare. I am sorry, because I would like to say very much. I like the cadets, and I think I could get along well if I had a fair show."

"Now that you are here, what will you do about going to church?"

"Well," replied he, good-humoredly, "I will do the best I can. It makes no difference to me what church I go to, so I do what is right. The fact is, the Mormon principle is, that there is good to be found in every church, but we believe that we have in our church all that is good. I believe as my father believes—that it makes no difference what church a man belongs to, he can do right if he wishes to."

"You don't like to do anything that, in cadet parlance, is wrong, then?"

"No, sir; most emphatically no."

Here a smiling cadet came up and exclaimed, "Why, you don't swear or drink or chew or smoke, Mr. Young, but if you stay here you will get over all that."

The Salt Lake plebe drew himself up to his full height, and looking contemptuously down upon his interlocutor, exclaimed, "Never, sir; I have withstood that kind of temptation long enough, and I can withstand it now."

"But," I interposed, "you are opposed to a good many things which we who are not of Salt Lake believe matters of principle.

"Well," he replied, "I believe that what is right is right, and I am ready to stand by it. But don't say anything about this in the Herald, please, for it is well known out where we are, and doesn't look at things in the proper light, in my opinion."

"You believe in Mormonism, then?"

"I do, in every way."

"In the marriage idea?"

"Yes, sir, strongly."

"Do you believe that you can marry one woman and marry as often as you please afterward, Young?"

Young smiled grimly at this and exclaimed: "Well, I have not been married yet; but if a man is able to support more than one wife I believe that he is entitled to marry as many as he pleases."

"Then the woman first married has nothing to say?"

"I don't know about that; but according to our belief"—and the plebe hesitated a moment, as if in doubt what to say—"the women are taught to obey—that is one of the principles of our religion."

"Well," broke in a cadet, "they have nothing to say, then?"

"Oh, yes, they have, but—" and he grinned as he said it—"they seem to like just what the men like."

"Supposing," I asked, "you do not pass, what will you do?"

"Oh, I'll go back to school again. I was schooling it when I left home."

"You'll make a few Mormons out of the corps before you leave," exclaimed one of the cadets who was near by during the conversation.

"I wish I could," replied Young, "and I think I will. There are two [illegible] who want to do right, and they are not so [illegible] as they might be;" and the son of [illegible] looked wise as he gave utterance to [illegible] saw.

"I dare say," I made bold to say, as Young seemed desirous to get to his quarters, "if you do fail to pass you have a brother or two who can be spared from home to replace you?"

"What do you mean?" he retorted rather angrily.

"Nothing offensive, I assure you."

"He means to imply," put in my friend the cadet, "that your family is so largely composed of boys that the Young family will not be the loser in the long run. I heard that you had forty brothers."

The plebe looked rather stern at this, and said nothing for awhile, but finally exclaimed, "Well, as to that, I know what you mean. I consider this conversation between ourselves. I don't like to get into the papers."

This ended the conversation, and Young went to his quarters. My opinion of him is that he ought to pass. He would make a splendid officer. Some of the cadets laugh at him because he won't smoke, and he complains of having heard more hard swearing since he came to West Point than he ever heard in his life before. But he has such extraordinary notions—extraordinary in a West Point view—of what a good man should be, that I think he would make a capital anti-swearing missionary, if not a capital officer. If he could divest himself of the Salt Lake marriage aspect of woman's rights he would make great headway with even his most inveterate antagonists in the religious line. However, he is a capital fellow, and even if he may be somewhat mixed as to the extent of his relationship to various persons about whom I will report, he is very reticent, and is, to all appearances, "a man for a' that."

New Orleans Under Water.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—The inundation is extending, and now includes West Franklin street, between the old and new canals. The water in Lake Ponchartrain is receding slowly. The Ponchartrain railroad from Gentilly station to the lake is six or eight inches under water, though the cars are still running.

Affairs in St. Domingo.

ST. DOMINGO, May 30.—Baez is making great military preparations, having received arms from New York. Cesseres is marching against Cabral. The country is agitated. The revolutionists are also preparing for a struggle.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, June 3.—In a game of base ball to-day between the White Stockings and Harvards, the former were victorious by a score of 13 to 22.

Racing at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Mountain Boy beat Myron Perry at Herring Run Course to-day, winning $2,500 purse. Five heats trotted.

PARIS.

Absurd Threats of Communists to Burn Prominent European Cities.

Emperor William Decides the San Juan Question in Favor of the United States.

The Condition of the French Capital Yesterday Evening.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—Archbishop Darboy will be buried Wednesday. On that day the Assembly will suspend its session.

Guilty Insurgents.

The insurgent who commanded the shoot- [illegible] through his own beating. Another notable insurgent boasts that the burning of Paris will be considered insignificant when the London docks with all their wealth are consumed as a grand lesson to the middle classes of Europe. London, Liverpool and Bristol will, it is said, be the next scenes of secret operations. Papers have been discovered which show that the operations of the Communists were directed from London.

Foreign Communists.

BERLIN, June 3.—It has been ascertained that the chiefs of the International Club and several Englishmen were among the insurgents.

Thiers promises that whatever sentence is imposed upon Assi and Rochefort it shall be faithfully executed.

Incendiary Documents.

An order, signed and sealed by the Commune, to burn the Hotel De Ville, has been discovered.

Public Institutions.

PARIS, June 3.—The theaters have been authorized to reopen, but the cafes and chantaus are still under restriction.

Thiers' House.

The Versailles Assembly has voted 1,053,000 francs for the purpose of rebuilding the house of Thiers.

Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, June 3.—A bill incorporating Alsace with the German Empire has been read three times before the German Parliament.

Precautionary Measures.

PARIS, June 4.—No one is allowed to leave the city after nine o'clock in the evening from which hour all the gates are closed, and cavalry patrol the streets and suburbs until morning.

Compulsory Service.

A commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of compulsory service of all Frenchmen, against the advice of President Thiers, who recommended the restoration law of 1832.

Strangers.

Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have arrived in Paris, and arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily.

Figaro estimates the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified or arrested, at 50,000. The police are in constant danger from violence at their hands.

Arrest of Grousset.

Grousset was arrested to-day in Paris. An active search is making for Pyatt, who is believed to be concealed in the city.

The report that a motion will be made in the Assembly to prolong Theirs' power is confirmed.

Paris Last Night.

PARIS, June 4.—The Duke D'Aumale has arrived at St. Germain.

Executions at Versailles are still numerous.

All the Paris journals are discussing what shall be done with the Orleans princes. Some appeal to their patriotism, and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly. Girardin, in La Liberte, demands the establishment of a liberal republic, after the model of the United States or Switzerland.

Diplomatic Relations.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—The Independence Belge says that diplomatic relations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed. Probably Marquis de Gabriac will be French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, and Count Von Vatzfelt be German representative at Versailles.

Father Hyacinthe.

PARIS, June 4.—A letter from Father Hyacinthe in the Gaulois acknowledges the sympathy Italy feels for France, and advises a union of the Latin races, as the balance of Europe is menaced by a preponderance of the Germans. The acts of the Commune were the result of negotiations negative of God by the people. The nineteenth century is an age of working men. The second Empire treated social questions in the spirit of the Cæsars, instead of seeking to solve them by dissemination of education. It moreover imposed prolonged celibacy on soldiers, and legalized prostitution. The church also failed in its mission. Father Hyacinthe concludes: Paris is in ashes; the work of people who have no God, or say it is impossible for them to believe in or love him. Let rulers with their whole heart and brain consider these problems, and labor for the restoration of France, faith, prosperity and peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The San Juan Question Decided.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Emperor William has decided the San Juan question in favor of the United States.

Import Duties.

FLORENCE, June 4.—The lower Chamber has approved the increase of import duties on wheat and flour.

MRS. FAIR.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled, and Mrs. Fair Sentenced to be Hanged—Scene in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—At the conclusion of the argument of counsel for Mrs. Fair, on a motion for a new trial, this evening, Judge Dwinelle informed Mr. Campbell, counsel for the people, that it was unnecessary for him to reply. The attempt to impeach jurors had failed, and he would overrule the exceptions taken during the trial. He then briefly alluded to the crime, and impartial trial she had had, and sentenced Laura D. Fair to be hanged on the 28th day of July.

A remarkable scene then ensued. Mrs. Fair maintained almost her usual composure, but the strong-minded women who attended throughout, manifested sympathy in the most ostentatious manner, Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, leader of the party, embracing the prisoner's mother, then going over to the reporter's desk, telling them she hoped they were satisfied now, &c. These manifestations continued until the court was cleared. It is believed Gov. Haight will not interfere.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—On the Pacific coast the barometer has fallen slightly, with increasing temperature and clear weather. The barometer has risen somewhat at Rocky Mountain stations, with clear weather. It is nearly stationary on the Gulf coast east of Texas, but has fallen somewhat on the Atlantic, and risen slightly in Northwest Illinois. The temperature has risen on the Gulf and northwest of Ohio Valley. It has fallen from Pennsylvania to Florida. Fresh southeasterly winds have prevailed on the Gulf coast. A storm on the Gulf has been severely felt in Louisiana and Texas, and rainy and threatening weather has been reported from South Carolina westward. The clear weather of Saturday night in the interior is this evening followed by threatening weather and local rains from Virginia and Lake Erie to Mississippi.

Probabilities—It is probable the Texas storm will pass northwestward. Severe storms are threatening in North Illinois. Local thunder storms will probably continue from Kentucky to New York, and be experienced in Eastern States. Light winds are probable in general.

Army Reunion.

ROCK ISLAND, June 3.—The most extensive preparations are completed for the Reunion of the Soldiers of the Northwest on Wednesday next. Gen. Logan will positively deliver an oration on the occasion. A public dinner, provided by the citizens, will be given, and a grand banquet at night, all the public halls having been rented for the occasion.

THE CHICAGO BIGOTRY.

Formal Expulsion of the Rev. Chas. E. Cheney from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

[From the Chicago Republican, June 3.]

Rev. Charles Edward Cheney is no more a reverend in the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The irrevocable sentence which removes him from his ministerial office has been pronounced, the pronunciamento of the Bishop of the diocese informing him of the unpleasant fact that he is expelled from the pulpit has been delivered, and

THE EXTREME LIMIT

of diocesan authority has been reached by Bishop Whitehouse.

Mr. Cheney received the letter of expulsion on Thursday night, at the unseasonable hour of 11 o'clock, when all peaceably disposed people, clerics and others, are supposed to be in bed. In the Cathedral, yesterday morning, the Bishop formally pronounced the sentence recommended by the Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. Cheney was not present to hear his doom sealed. The reverend gentleman looks upon the whole affair with very philosophic eyes, and has not altered his opinions a whit. The same may be said of the wardens and congregation of Christ Church. Mr. Cheney will

CONTINUE ON AS BEFORE,

and endeavor to increase the Episcopal fold in the South Division.

Next Sunday it is expected that Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., of New York, will occupy the pulpit of Christ Church. He, too, succeeded in making a breach between himself and Bishop Potter, and is at present at the head of the independent church.

The following is a copy of the Bishop's letter to Mr. Cheney:

CHICAGO, June 1, 1871.

[illegible] judgment hangs over you in the verdict and sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court—"Degradation from the ministry of

THE CHURCH OF GOD!"

I approach with deepest pain the hour of pronouncing my first and only disciplinary sentence in an episcopate of nineteen years. But I have now delayed the judgment for four weeks. I have done what I could, though without effect, through admonition of my own and counsel with others, to bring you to appreciate the irrevocable fall, and to induce such

GODLY SUBMISSION

as might afford the occasion, which I would thankfully have accepted, for the mitigation or remission of the sentence. All has proved in vain; and now I inform you that, with the Divine permission, I shall pronounce the sentence recommended by the court to-morrow morning, in the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock.

In sorrow—for the last time, your Father in God,

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

WHAT AN AGGRESSIVE FEMALE SAYS.

A female member of Dr. Cheney's congregation says: "I don't know what is going to happen. I go to church every Sunday, expecting to find the doors locked against us by the Bishop's orders. But if we do, we will open them, if we have to scratch them down with our finger nails."

"CATCHING GIRLS."

A Gay Tumbler who Writes his Name in the Middle and Marries Susceptible Young Women.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 4.]

There is much gossip in "Texas" over the troubles of the family of a well-to-do merchant, whose young daughter, only sixteen years of age, recently ran away from home and went to Chicago with a circus rake, whose acquaintance she had formed in the course of a runaway visit to Louisville.

She reached home yesterday morning, and told such a pitiful story of her flight, marriage by a Chicago J. P., and desertion at St. Louis, that her parents took her back to their arms, although her father had sworn that she should never more be daughter of his.

Her seducer, and husband for a few days (she left home a week ago, and was actually married in Chicago), goes by the name of J. Morris Blake. He is a pad rider and tumbler in the arena of spangles and slow music, has curly hair, and prides himself on the length of his mustaches and his ability to "catch a girl." Her parents never knew of her amour until she returned and confessed all. It seems that he followed her up from Louisville and attempted to seduce her here. Failing in that he promised marriage, and arranged an elopement. The girl had really fallen in love with the fellow, and could not resist this temptation. So she slipped away from home one evening, having first sent some clothing to the rascal, at his boarding-house on Fifth street, met him at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette depot, and left with him for Chicago.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

How the Republican Platform of This Campaign Differs from the Republican Stand on Amnesty to Kentuckians Two Years Ago—Record of Two Candidates on the Republican Ticket.

THE JEWEL CONSISTENCY.

[From the Lexington Press.]

Gen. Harlan in his recent speech in this city was disposed to plume himself on the positiveness of the platform put forth by the Radical State Convention. We do not so much complain of their platform as their practices. Thus, for example, the platform is very strong for universal amnesty, and yet, scarcely two years ago, two of the candidates certainly, on the State ticket, and Mr. W. C. Goodloe, the candidate of the party for the Legislature from Fayette county, protested against the removal of disabilities from any Kentuckian who participated in the rebellion, or came within the purview of the fourteenth amendment, and declared that they represented nineteen-twentieths of the loyal people of the State in the adoption of the resolution which we produce below.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the entire document, as it illustrates the length to which genuine Radicalism will go to accomplish its purposes:

MEMORIAL AND PROTEST

Of Union Men of Kentucky,

IN REGARD TO

Removal of Political Disabilities and Enforcement of Article XIV, Amendment to the Constitution.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned having been appointed a committee, by a meeting of Kentucky Republicans, held in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 6, 1869, for the purpose of drawing up and presenting a Memorial and Protest to the Congress of the United States against the removal of "Political Disabilities" from Kentucky Rebels, would most respectfully but earnestly appeal to the Congress of the United States not to remove from Kentuckians who have participated in the late rebellion any disabilities which they have resting upon them by reason of their rebellion and the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and would state that the condition of Kentucky is unlike that of any other State; that the State is completely and entirely in the hands and under the control of those who have been enemies of the Union, and sought its overthrow.

That those now holding control of the State Government in all its branches—Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Ministerial—are, and have been, hostile to the Government of the United States and hostile to the Union men in the State who have stood by and still stand by and defend the Union. That the State authorities, without exception, have refused and still do refuse to recognize the Fourteenth Article, Amendment to the Constitution, and also the Civil Rights Bill.

That they defy both the Constitution and the laws of the United States. That all who now hold office in said State, who ask relief (and few have or will apply who do not.) have since July, 1868, been violating Article XIV., and are continuing to act in violation of the same, and while refusing and defying the law, they certainly should not have acts passed to put them in a condition to continue to defy our Constitution and laws ad infinitum.

That the men now holding office in said State, and who ask relief were chosen to the places they hold because of their services in behalf of the cause of treason, and because they were more active in their efforts to destroy the Union than those who were their competitors for said offices before the people.

That there is not a single office-holder in the State now under disability who did not act and vote with the Democratic party in the late Presidential election, and who did not indorse fully the New York platform and the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and who would not have aided said Democratic party had they succeeded in November last in trampling all the reconstruction laws of Congress, including Article XIV., amendment, into the dust.

That the State of Kentucky acts in defiance of said amendment by retaining in office hundreds of men who are disqualified, and through these disqualified officers refuses to recognize either the amendment or the civil rights bill, and thus render her own authority paramount to that of the United States, in utter disregard of the declaration that the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land.

That near a quarter of a million of people—citizens of the United States—are denied all civil and political rights, and that the disqualified office-holders who ask relief are and have been enforcing this denial of rights in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It may be and doubtless is proper in many, perhaps all the States which have been in rebellion, to remove disabilities from such as accept the situation and have been, and are aiding in restoring the States to their proper relations, and who give their acts and their voices to the work of reconstruction on the basis of equal rights to man; but Kentucky has none of this class who have sought, or who now seek relief, and until she, through her Legislature, Executive and Judicial tribunals, recognizes the rights of man; and until those who apply, demand and advocate such recognition, in behalf of the loyal people of the State—citizens and soldiers—nineteen-twentieths of whom we are certain we represent in sentiment, we most earnestly appeal to the Congress of the United States to uphold the Constitution and the laws, to refuse favors to these men until they themselves not only acquiesce in, but aid in enforcing the laws. Any other course is destructive to the interests of the Union men of the State. And we further appeal to Congress to speedily pass a law to enforce section III, article XIV, amendment to the Constitution, and by the enforcement of said article, compel Kentucky, as Congress has by law other States, to recognize the authority of the United States.

That the said article XIV, amendment to the Constitution, and the Civil Rights bill, are, and have been since their adoption, completely and entirely ignored by the State authorities of Kentucky, and without some action on the part of Congress, will remain as a dead letter on our statute books.

We append to this memorial the resolution unanimously adopted and signed by every citizen of the State who was present at the meeting and by a large number of prominent men who were not present, and in conclusion ask its consideration and attention, and appeal for prompt action in this behalf.

SAMUEL McKEE,
SPEED S. FRY, Com.
G. G. SYMES.

RESOLUTION.

That we, the undersigned, Union men, citizens and late soldiers of Kentucky, enter our solemn and earnest protest against the removal of political disabilities under the XIV. article, amendment to the Constitution, from any and all persons in said State, until the dominant party and the authorities of Kentucky recognize and enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States. Such removals are destructive to the Union element in said State, and until equal civil and political rights are secured, recognized and protected by the State authorities fully, to all her citizens, we earnestly ask that no disabilities be removed from citizens of said State.

S. W. Price, late Brig. Gen'l Vol.
E. H. Hobson, late " "
H. K. Milward, late Colonel 18th Kentucky Infantry.
S. G. Burbridge, late Major Gen'l U. S. A.
C. J. True, late Colonel Kentucky Vol.
Speed S. Fry, late Brig. Gen'l Vol.
M. Mullins, Lieut. Col. 40th Kentucky Infantry.
Wedon O'Neal, late Col. 55th Kentucky Infantry.
R. W. Hawes, Louisville, Ky.
J. F. Babbitt, late Captain 14th Kentucky Infantry.
Wm. Goodloe, late Captain 4th Kentucky Infantry.
A. M. Davidson, Lexington.
Geo. W. Riley, late Captain 10th Kentucky Infantry.
Wm. Cassius Goodloe, late A. A. G., U. S. A.
G. G. Symes, late Colonel 44th Wisconsin Volunteers.
W. O. Smith, late Major 7th Kentucky Cavalry.
Quinn Morton, late Lieut. Col. 23d Missouri Volunteers.
W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
N. Curtis, Cynthiana Delegation Chicago Convention.
Thomas A. Duke, Paducah.
[illegible] Assessor Internal Revenue, 6th District.
Frank [illegible] U. S. A.
James F. [illegible]
J. K. McClery, Member Legislature, Laurel and Rockcastle counties.
T. W. Campbell, Assessor Internal Revenue Third district.
O. P. Johnson, State Senator, Butler county.
W. T. [illegible], late Lieut. Col. 3d Kentucky cavalry.
G. H. Rice, late Brevet Lieut. Col. and Sub-Asst. Com.
P. J. Overly, Fleming county.
G. Clay Goodloe, Lexington.
W. E. Hobson, late Col. 13th Kentucky infantry.
Samuel L. Casey, Caseyville.
Samuel E. Smith, Greenville.
A. S. Byers, Kenton county.
Samuel P. Barbee, Danville.
Thos. J. Pickett, Paducah.
N. S. Moore, Bourbon county.
Robert H. King, Louisville.
Thos. E. Burns, late Lieut. Colonel 16th Kentucky Infantry.
B. L. D. Guffy, Elector, Second district.
Andrew Z. Clarke, late Lieutenant 18th Kentucky Infantry.
John R. Reno, Captain 17th Infantry.
Edward Baker, private 3d Kentucky Cavalry.
G. H. McKinney, late Lieut. and R. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M.
A. Y. Johnson, late Lieut. Colonel 28th Kentucky Infantry.
W. G. Terrill, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
H. A. Weise, Campbell county.
J. W. Parker, State Senator, Pulaski county.
A. T. Wood, late Lieutenant 10th Kentucky Cavalry.
J. Howard, Postmaster, Mt. Sterling.
Sam. McKee.

Docket of the Court of Appeals—Summer Term, 1871.

We published, yesterday, the Court of Appeals Docket for the summer term, which commences to-day, for the Ninth Judicial District, and all the cases elsewhere set for this day. The following is the docket for all the other districts:

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FIFTEENTH DAY—JUNE 21ST.

114 Graves vs Gibson, Shelby.
115 Ridgeway, &c, vs Hall, Shelby.

SIXTEENTH DAY—JUNE 22D.

116 Ballard, &c, vs Lowry, Shelby.
117 Kane, &c, vs Adams et al, Shelby.
118 Hiram (of color), vs Griffin, Shelby.
119 Jesse vs Dulin, Shelby.
120 McDowell vs McDowell, Bullitt.
121 Maraman's adm'r vs Bunting, Bullitt.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—JUNE 23D.

122 Lansdale vs. Beall's heirs, Bullitt.
123 Lee vs Laswell, Bullitt.
124 Crenshaw vs Overall, Bullitt.
125 Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company vs Thomas, Spencer.
126 Carlin's adm'r vs Carlin et al, Spencer.
127 Sutherland, &c, vs Thomas, Spencer.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—JUNE 24TH.

128 French vs French &c, Franklin.
129 Luckett vs Hudson, Franklin.
130 Ward et al vs Claxon & Jones, Franklin.
131 Bohannon vs Coleman, &c, Franklin.
132 Vaught vs Sandford et al, Owen.

NINETEENTH DAY—JUNE 26TH.

133 Lock vs Towles, Owen.
134 Long vs Lillard, Owen.
135 Jones vs Marshall, Owen.
136 Walbert vs Hancock et al, Owen.
137 Sullivan & Co vs Simpson's adm'r, Owen.

TWENTIETH DAY—JUNE 27TH.

138 Brown, &c, vs Goodridge's ex'rs, Henry.
139 Chamberlain & Tapp vs Brewer, Henry.
140 Honnaker vs Honnaker, &c, Henry.
141 McElwain vs Wright, Henry.
142 Clore et al vs Williams, &c, Gallatin.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—JUNE 28TH.

143 Whitson vs Bright, Gallatin.
144 Hawes vs Orr, &c, Carroll.
145 Hawes vs Green, &c, Carroll.
146 Hawes, &c, vs Rice, &c, Carroll.
147 English's adm'r vs Cropper, Carroll.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—JUNE 29TH.

148 Webster vs Chaffin, &c, Trimble.
149 Akin vs Daniel, Boone.
150 Hagarty vs Scott, Boone.
151 Pack vs Wallace, &c, Grant.
152 Evans vs Littell, &c, Grant.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—JUNE 30TH.

153 McManama vs Evans, Grant.
154 McManama vs Lucas, Grant.
155 Lemmon vs Tungate &c, Grant.
156 Boswell, &c, vs Sherid, Grant.
157 Morrow vs Berryman, Grant.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—SEPT. 4TH.

158 Chalfant, &c, vs Asbury, Bracken.
159 Cline et al vs Flaugher, Bracken.
160 Kinney, &c, vs Hayman, Trustee, Campbell.
161 Proctor & Gamble vs Falls & Toacker, Campbell.
162 Tyler vs Gilbert, &c, Campbell.
163 Judge of Campbell County Court vs Taylor, &c, Campbell.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—SEPT. 5TH.

164 Champlin vs Betz, &c, Campbell.
165 Digby, &c, vs Kenton Insurance Company, Campbell.
166 Jaap, &c, vs Plantz, &c, Campbell.
167 Devaney, &c, vs Berry's adm'r, Campbell.
168 Clinton vs Mater Benevolent Association, Campbell.
169 Sesar vs Nelson, Campbell.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—SEPT. 6TH.

170 Jenkins vs Ludlow &c, Kenton.
171 Northern Bank of Kentucky vs Scott, Kenton.
172 Hamilton and wife vs Keown, Kenton.
173 Cambron vs Boyle, Kenton.
174 Greer vs Fleming, Kenton.
175 Wise vs Boyle, Kenton.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 7TH.

176 Makoy vs Coleman, Kenton.
177 Walker vs Pulte, Kenton.
178 Riddle vs Lueir, Kenton.
179 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company vs Winslow et al., Kenton.
180 Orr vs Orr, Kenton.
181 West Covington vs Freking, Kenton.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 8TH.

182 Steers vs Yorke, Kenton.
183 Jones vs Clay et al., Kenton.
184 Jones vs Turner et al., Kenton.
185 Helt vs. Megrue, Kenton.
186 Sayers vs Whitehead, &c., Kenton.
187 Reeder et al. vs Bell et al., Kenton.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 9TH.

188 Frain et al. vs Luen, &c, Kenton.
189 Rust vs Cox et al., Kenton.
190 Rogers vs Bradford et al., Kenton.
191 Tupman vs Ducker et al., Kenton.
192 Morris vs Tyler's ex'r, Kenton.

THIRTIETH DAY—SEPTEMBER 11TH.

193 Hamans, Jr, &c, vs Dory, &c, Pendleton.
194 Hand vs Elbeck, Pendleton.
195 Bonar vs Arnold, Pendleton.
196 Cummins vs Whaley's adm'r, Harrison.
197 McNees vs Thompson, Harrison.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—SEPTEMBER 12TH.

198 Kinkead, &c., vs McKee, &c, Boyle.
199 Fackler vs Fackler, Boyle.
200 McClain vs Burton, Mitchell & Co., Boyle.
201 Shelby vs Young, Boyle.
202 Mitchell, &c, vs Holden, &c, Allen.
203 Gillispie vs Stagner, &c, Garrard.
204 Breckinridge, &c, vs Denney, et al, Garrard.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—SEPTEMBER 13TH.

205 Goodin vs Sellers & Tate, Garrard.
206 Hogan vs English & Murphy, Garrard.
207 Pitman, &c, vs Byers, &c, Garrard.
208 Francis et ux vs Woods &c, Garrard.
209 Central National Bank vs Bailey, Lincoln.
210 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. vs Beazley, &c, Lincoln.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—SEPTEMBER 14TH.

211 Owens vs Hayden, &c, Pulaski.
212 Walkup's adm'rs vs Hunter, &c, Russell.
213 Hall, &c, vs Commonwealth and Baker, Wayne.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

214 Seaton vs Miller, Breckinridge.
215 Lightfoot vs Young et al, Breckinridge.
216 Patterson, &c, vs Snyder, Hancock.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 15TH.

217 Beauchamp vs Brown et al, Hancock.
218 Owens, &c, vs Murphy, Hancock.
219 Hogg et al vs Thurman et al, Hancock.
220 Davidson vs Davidson, Hancock.
221 Trustees of Hawesville vs Lander, Hancock.
222 Wing vs Dugan, Hancock.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 16TH.

223 Wile and ux vs Sweeney & Taylor, Daviess.
224 Newton vs Newton, Daviess.
225 Boyd vs Cox, Daviess.
226 Hale, &c, vs Riddle, Daviess.
227 Patterson vs Field, &c, Daviess.
228 Howard vs Peters & Co, Daviess.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 18TH.

229 Hathaway, &c, vs Yeaman, Daviess.
230 Kimbley, guardian, &c, vs Pearce, &c, Daviess.
231 Cosby, &c, vs Equitable Life Assurance Society, &c, Daviess.
232 Glenn et al vs Clayton's administratrix, Daviess.
233 Cavin, &c, vs Williams & Ray, Daviess.
234 Pearl vs Elliott, &c, Daviess.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 19TH.

235 Pate & Ray vs Woodford Bros, &c, Daviess.
236 Murphy vs Pardon, Daviess.
237 Miller, &c, vs Houston, Ohio.
238 McHenry et al vs Phelps et al, Ohio.
239 Daniel vs Albright, Ohio.
240 Stevens vs Render, Ohio.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 20TH.

241 Allen, ex'r, &c, vs Allen, Grayson.
242 Thomas et al vs Dean, Grayson.
243 Cralle vs Marshall et al, Hardin.
244 Cushman vs Gaither, &c, Hardin.
245 Priessler vs Shwaberton, &c, Hardin.
246 Hayden vs Stith, Hardin.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 21ST.

247 Bines vs Scully, Hardin.
248 Miller, &c, vs Stevenson, &c, Hardin.
249 Roof, &c, vs Dillingham, Hardin.
250 Love vs Upton, Hardin.
251 Kendall et al vs English et al, Hardin.
252 Winterbower vs Hays, Hardin.
253 Peston vs Hays, Hardin.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FORTIETH DAY—SEPTEMBER 22D.

254 Underwood, ex'r, &c, vs Dickinson, Barren.
255 Thompson's ex'r, &c, vs Thompson's adm'r, &c, Metcalfe.
256 Newman, &c, vs Burks, Metcalfe.
257 Page vs Neale, &c, Allen.
258 Gosset, &c., vs Poplar Mountain Coal Company, Clinton.
259 Hunter vs Poplar Mountain Coal Company, Clinton.

FORTY-FIRST DAY—SEPTEMBER 23D.

260 Hunter vs. Poplar Mountain Coal Company, Clinton.
261 Stephenson vs Lisby et al, Clinton.
262 Stephenson vs Lisby, &c., Clinton.
263 Gray vs Duerson, Cumberland.
264 Lester vs Winfrey, Cumberland.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FORTY-SECOND DAY—SEPTEMBER 25TH.

265 Wilson, &c., vs Stoner, &c., Bourbon.
266 Brown & Co. vs Arnold, &c., Fayette.
267 Hunter vs Veal et al, Fayette.
268 Robbins vs Robbins, &c., Fayette.
269 Littrel vs Higgins, Fayette.
270 Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company vs Mahan, Fayette.

FORTY-THIRD DAY—SEPTEMBER 26TH.

271 Grave's executors vs Clark's administrator, Fayette.
272 West & Bro. vs Dowling, Fayette.
273 Coons, &c., vs Coons' executor, &c., Fayette.
274 Coons, &c., vs Coons, Fayette.
275 West & Bro. vs Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Fayette.
276 Warfield & Co. vs Goodloe, &c., Fayette.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 27TH.

277 McClelland vs. Daly, Fayette.
278 Kendrick, &c., vs. Lee's administrator, &c., Fayette.
279 Cook vs. Innis' administrator, Fayette.
280 Dobyns, &c., vs. Lexington City National Bank, Fayette.
281 Dobyns vs. Northern Bank of Kentucky, Fayette.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 28TH.

282 Scott, &c., vs. Scott's executor, Jessamine.
283 Peter's executors, &c., vs [illegible]
[illegible] Cleveland & Scott vs. Phillips & Isom, Jessamine.
286 Breeden vs. Harrison, &c., Scott.
287 Gunnell's curator vs. Luke, Scott.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 29TH.

288 Wilson, &c., vs. Davis, &c., Scott.
289 Carroll, &c., vs. Prewitt, &c., Scott.
290 Crenshaw vs. Sheely, Scott.
291 Green vs. Davis, Scott.
292 Burbridge, by com., vs. Varnon, Scott.
293 Ashhurst, &c., vs. Keene's administrator, Scott.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 30TH.

294 Payne, &c. vs Basye, Scott.
295 White, &c. vs White, &c, Scott.
296 Shroyer, &c. vs Webb, &c, Scott.
297 Welch vs Harper, Woodford.
298 Rutledge vs Vanmeter, Clark.
299 Turner's adm'r vs Coates, Madison.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY—OCTOBER 2D.

300 Turner & McCreary vs Searcy, Madison.
301 Baxter, &c, vs Fielder, &c, Madison.
302 Scudder, &c. vs Harber, Madison.
303 Baxter vs Harcourt, &c., Madison.
304 Trustees of Richmond vs Moberly, Madison.
305 Trustees of Richmond vs Walker, &c, Madison.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FORTY-NINTH DAY—OCTOBER 3D.

306 Boyd's executor vs Boyd, &c, Bath.
307 Boyd vs Boyd's executor, Bath.
308 Jones, &c, vs Pearce & Son, Bath.
309 Trumbo vs Magowan's adm'r, &c, Bath.
310 Baird vs Claney, Bath.
311 Butts vs Hazelrigg, &c, Bath.

FIFTIETH DAY—OCTOBER 4TH.

312 Gudgell, &c, vs Moores, Bath.
313 Bell, &c, vs Farris, &c, Bath.
314 Spencer vs McCue, Bath.
315 Jones et al vs Gillen et al, Bath.
316 Grubbs' ex'r vs Saterfield, &c, Bath.
317 Sharp's adm'r vs Harper, Bath.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY—OCTOBER 5TH.

318 Howard vs Hunter, Elliott.
319 Campbell, &c, vs Maupin, Montgomery.
320 Tomlinson vs Lee, &c, Montgomery.
321 Baum vs White & Hunt, Montgomery.
322 Daniel's devisees vs Daniel's heirs, Montgomery.
323 Smith et al vs Lockridge, Montgomery.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY—OCTOBER 6TH.

324 Berry vs Yocum, Montgomery.
325 Fox vs Grassy Lick Turnpike Road Company, Montgomery.
326 Williams vs Gardner, assignee, &c, Montgomery.
327 Ricketts vs Lloyd, Montgomery.
328 Carter vs Hazelrigg's adm'r, Montgomery.
329 Jones vs Jones, &c, Montgomery.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY—OCTOBER 7TH.

330 Jones, &c, vs Jones, &c, Montgomery.
331 Donahue vs Thomas et al, Montgomery.
332 Grimsby's ex'r vs Wilkerson, &c, Mong'm'y.
333 Carpenter, &c, vs Carpenter, Montgomery.
334 Lindsey vs Scott's adm'r, Montgomery.
335 Warner vs Hazelrigg's adm'r &c, Montg'm'y.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY—OCTOBER 9TH.

336 Osborne vs Bradshaw, Powell.
337 Grooms vs Barnes, adm'r, &c, Powell.
338 Garrett, &c, vs Phillips, Powell.
339 Scholl & Adams vs Bronston, Powell.
340 Magowan's adm'r vs Bowen's adm'x, Powell.
341 Harris vs Field's ex'r, &c, Estill.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY—OCTOBER 10TH.

342 Beatty vs Curtis, Estill.
343 Oldham vs. Price, &c, Estill.
344 Moore vs Campbell, adm'r, Estill.
345 Bales vs Peters, Owsley.
346 Phillips vs Hammons, &c, Owsley.
347 Patrick, &c, vs Bohannon, &c, Owsley.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY—OCTOBER 11th.

348 Hazelrigg vs Trimble, Morgan.
349 Caskey vs Spradlin, Morgan.
350 Stamper vs Ingram's adm'r, Morgan.
351 Cooper vs Cooper's heirs, Morgan.
352 Howard's adm'r vs Cooper, Morgan.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY—OCTOBER 12th.

353 Ansbro vs Byrne's adm'r, Marion.
354 Abell vs Scott, Marion.
355 Beall vs Lampkins, Marion.
356 Wathen et al vs Phillips, Marion.
357 McCauley vs Hoods, Marion.
358 McElroy vs Dunn, Marion.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY—OCTOBER 13th.

359 Johnson vs Miller's assignee, Marion.
360 Lester et al vs Given, Jones & Co., Marion.
361 Mattingly's adm'r, &c, vs Graves, Marion.
362 Crowdus vs Tucker, Marion.
363 Passmore, &c, vs Wilson, Mercer.
364 Thompson vs McAfee's ex'r, &c., Mercer.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY—OCTOBER 14TH.

365 Chinn's adm'r vs Savings Institution of Harrodsburg, Mercer.
366 Commonwealth, for use, &c, vs Springfield, Maxville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Company, Mercer.
367 Rice, &c, vs Bradshaw, &c, Mercer.
368 Newman vs Wickliffe's exr, &c, Nelson.
369 O'Neil, &c, vs Lane, Nelson.
370 Webster vs Gaddie, Taylor.

SIXTIETH DAY—OCTOBER 16TH.

371 Biggs vs Robinson, gd'n, Taylor.
372 Graham et al vs Graham et al, Taylor.
373 Tucker vs Chelf's adm'r, &c, Taylor.
374 Reed vs Reed, &c, Washington.
375 Rawlings vs Bosly's adm'r, Washington.
376 McIlvoy vs Selecman, Washington.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY—OCTOBER 17TH.

377 Connougher vs Hill et al, Washington.
378 Kendrick's adm'r vs Helm, Washington.
379 McMurtry vs Peter's adm'r, Washington.
380 Moore vs Jackson's heirs, &c., Washington.
381 Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Co. vs Shumaker, Washington.
382 Shuck, &c., vs Eselin, Washington.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY—OCTOBER 18TH.

383 Smith vs Norris' heirs, Larue.
384 Gordon vs Stephens, Anderson.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

385 Cord, &c, vs Reeves & Co, Fleming.
386 Magowan vs Waller, &c, Fleming.
387 Gurley, &c, vs Kemper, &c, Fleming.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY—OCTOBER 19TH.

388 Kinner vs McIntyre, &c, Fleming.
389 Wilson vs Morris, Fleming.
390 Morris vs Hayner & Dunlevy, Fleming.
391 Cord vs Glasscock, &c, Fleming.
392 Cooper vs Griffith, &c., Fleming.
393 Doty vs Bruce's heirs, Fleming.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY—OCTOBER 20TH.

394 Hager vs Hawkins, &c, Greenup.
395 Bryson vs Ellis, Greenup.
396 McAllister vs Cochran, Greenup.
397 Rake vs Hill, Greenup.
398 Kentucky Improvement Company vs Barr, Greenup.
399 McAllister Com. vs Corum, Greenup.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—OCTOBER 21ST.

400 Thompson & Halbert vs Sheets, Lewis.
401 Latham vs Rea, Lewis.
402 Hitchcock vs McCall, Lewis.
403 McCall vs Hitchcock, Lewis.
404 Geoghegan et al, vs Headquarters and Steele Run Turnpike Road Company, Nicholas.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—OCTOBER 23D.

405 Waugh, trustee, &c, vs Wasson, Nicholas.
406 Same vs Porter, Nicholas.
407 Ebersole, &c, vs Doyle, Mason.
408 Maddox, &c, vs Fox, &c, Mason.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

409 Buckley vs. Buckley, Boyd.
410 Kibbe, &c, vs Mims, Boyd.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—OCTOBER 24TH.

411 Sands, &c, vs Williams, Boyd.
412 Henking, Alemong & Co vs Harris, Boyd.
413 Sowers vs Henderson, &c, Boyd.
414 Zeigler vs Brown, &c, Boyd.
415 Botts vs Tyree, Carter.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—OCTOBER 25TH.

416 Park vs Mockobee, Carter.
417 Casteel vs Scaggs, &c, Lawrence.
418 Meek vs Barchett, Lawrence.
419 Mayo's heirs vs Hager, Johnson.
420 Chandler vs Chandler, &c, Johnson.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY—OCTOBER 26TH.

421 McGuire vs Moore, &c, Floyd.
422 Sowards vs Johnson, Pike.
423 Webb vs Stephens, Magoffin.
424 Richard & Bolt vs Lewis, Magoffin.
425 Reed, &c, vs Risner, Magoffin.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SEVENTIETH DAY—OCTOBER 27TH.

426 Gresham vs Gresham, Rockcastle.
427 Butner, &c, vs Cook, Rockcastle.
428 James vs Stakes, Rockcastle.
429 Murphy, &c, vs Ward, Laurel.
430 Brown vs Brock, &c, Laurel.
431 Letton, &c, vs Carty, Whitley.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY—OCTOBER 28TH.

432 Robinson, &c, vs Powell, &c, Knox.
433 Dean vs Parrot, Knox.
434 Noe vs Turner, Harlan.
435 Robinson, &c, vs Hudson, Clay.
436 Ely's heirs vs Bolin, Clay.
437 Duff vs Judge of Perry County Court, Perry.

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY—OCTOBER 30TH.

438 Godsey vs Godsey, Perry.
439 Williams vs Godsey, &c, Perry.
440 Sewell vs Holbrook, &c, Breathitt.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

441 Meguiar vs Neelys, Simpson.
442 Murray, &c, vs Commonwealth, for use, &c, Simpson.
443 Murray, &c, vs Commonwealth, for use, &c, Simpson.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY—OCTOBER 31ST.

444 Martin vs Butler, &c, Butler.
445 Phelps, &c, vs Loving et al, Butler.
446 Jenkins vs Jackson, Loving & Co, Warren.
447 Stokes vs Watkins, Warren.
448 Louisville and Nashville Railroad vs Gilmer's adm'r, Warren.
449 Commonwealth, for use, &c, vs Rothrock, Muhlenburg.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY—NOVEMBER 1ST.

450 Hogeland vs Miller, Muhlenburg.
451 Trustees Greenville Female Academy vs Mann, &c, Muhlenburg.
452 Bass vs Green, Muhlenburg.
453 Lewis, &c, vs Adams, &c, Todd.
454 Bank of Elkton vs Kennedy, &c, Todd.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY—NOVEMBER 2D.

455 McAban vs Woodruff, Henderson.
456 Cheaney vs Hicks, Henderson.
457 Beckwith vs Lambert, Henderson.
458 Wintrey's adm'r vs Griffin, &c, Henderson.
459 Letcher, &c, vs Ingram, Henderson.
460 Stein vs Watson, Henderson.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY—NOVEMBER 3D.

461 Connelly vs. Hodge, &c., Livingston.
462 Buckman and wife vs Hollingsworth, &c., Union.
463 Dial vs Dial, Union.
464 Higginson vs Fitz Henry, &c., Union.
465 Brewer & Orr vs Cosby, Webster.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY—NOVEMBER 4TH.

466 Neale vs Evans, Webster.
467 Neale vs Evans, Webster.
468 Sandefer, &c. vs Lynn, Webster.
469 Reeves, &c. vs Moore, assignee, &c., McLean.
470 Smith, &c. vs Kahn & Wile, McLean.
471 West vs Plain, McLean.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY—NOVEMBER 6TH.

472 Kehr, &c. vs Mattingly, McLean.
473 Lee vs Davis, McLean.
474 Bradshaw vs Woodard, McLean.
475 Kittinger vs Jett, McLean.
476 Riley vs Bremon Bros., McLean.
477 Arkenburg vs Wall, McLean.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY—NOVEMBER 7TH.

478 Ward vs Samuels et al, McLean.
479 Ward vs Dudley et al, McLean.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

480 Orr et al vs Prince, Caldwell.
481 Looper vs Cantrell, Caldwell.
482 Calvert vs Calvert, &c, Caldwell.
483 Evans vs Leech, ex'r, Caldwell.

EIGHTIETH DAY—NOVEMBER 8TH.

484 Hopkins vs Cattle, Christian.
485 Adams vs Brown, Christian.
486 Campbell and wife vs Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Co., Christian.
487 Commonwealth at relation, &c, vs McCarrell et al, Christian.
488 Fleming vs Chandler, Lyon.
489 Anderson vs Cobb, Bell & Co, Lyon.
490 Pratt, &c, vs Cox, &c, Hopkins.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

EIGHTY-FIRST DAY—NOVEMBER 9TH.

491 Upshaw vs Corbett, trustee, &c, Fulton.
492 Millett, &c, vs McGhee, receiver, Fulton.
493 Caldwell vs [illegible]
[illegible], Arnold & Co vs Henderson et al, Ballard.
496 Vaughan vs Hall, Ballard.

EIGHTY-SECOND DAY—NOVEMBER 10TH.

497 Henderson, &c, vs Buchanan, &c, Ballard.
498 Campbell, &c, vs Flournoy et al, McCracken.
499 Henderson et al vs Adams et al, McCracken.
500 Martin et ux vs Allen, &c, McCracken.
501 Bryant vs Herron, McCracken.
502 Morris et al vs Kimble, for use, &c, McCracken.

EIGHTY-THIRD DAY—NOVEMBER 11TH.

503 Hudson vs Harding, McCracken.
504 Jenkins, adm'r, vs Hale & Co, McCracken.
505 McBean vs Rickey et al, McCracken.
506 Leak vs Brown, McCracken.
507 Landrum vs Farmer, Marshall.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY—NOVEMBER 13TH.

508 Peay's adm'r vs Minter's adm'r, Marshall.
509 Whitesides, &c, vs Brien, ex'r, &c, Marshall.
510 Bowman vs Fielding & Truman, Calloway.
511 Bowman vs People's ex'r, Calloway.
512 Barber vs Moore, Calloway.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY—NOVEMBER 14TH.

513 Tucker, &c, vs Wright, Graves.
514 Sachs vs Cashon, &c, Graves.
515 Kimble, &c, vs Anderson's adm'r, Graves.
516 Arnold, &c, vs Beadles, Graves.
517 Morse vs Crutchfield, Graves.

By the act of 1871 there will be a recess during the months of July and August.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	9 A. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Evansville	CHARMER	12 M.
New Orleans	SHANNON	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	3 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
Cincinnati	PALESTINE	12 M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Abeona, St. Louis.
Alaska, Cin.	J. W. Garrett and bgs, St. Louis.
Bermuda, Cin.	Shannon, Cin.
Lawrence, Cin.	Emma Floyd, Nash.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Abeona, Cin.
Alaska, N. O.	J. W. Garrett, Steub'ville
Bermuda, Evansville.	Lawrance, Memphis.
Emma Floyd, Cin.	

The weather yesterday was extremely hot from early in the morning until sundown. It was by far the most oppressive day of the season; there was not a particle of air stirring. The mercury stood at 90 degrees the greater part of the day. The river is fast approaching low-water mark. At 6 p. m. yesterday the water marks showed only 2 feet 11 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 4 feet 11 inches in the canal. There were a number of arrivals and departures, but nearly all had quite enough freight for the water, consequently there was nothing done on the levee outside of discharging. Special telegrams report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries at various points.

The Nat Williams goes out for Madison at one o'clock to-day.

The C. B. Church is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The Charmer and Palestine, from Evansville to Cincinnati, will pass up this morning.

A little bowlder-digger passed over the falls early yesterday morning bound for Evansville.

The Ben Franklin departed for Cincinnati yesterday evening in place of the United States.

The wharfage collections at the port of Memphis for the month of May amounted to $3,990.

A large warehouse is to be erected at Craig's Landing, Ark. It will be made a regular shipping point.

The amount of wharfage collected at this port for the week ending Saturday, June 3d, amounted to $903.

Mr. Henry Trace caught a catfish Saturday night, on the falls, below the bridge, weighing 102 pounds.

The Lawrence arrived from Cincinnati and passed down through the ditch, en route for Memphis.

The J. W. Garrett, with two barges of iron ore in tow, passed up for Steubenville early yesterday morning.

The Nick Longworth is due to-morrow from New Orleans. She will leave Thursday on her return trip.

The Alaska, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, after lightering, passed down through the canal yesterday evening.

Captain E. Bowers, purser of the Nick Longworth, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Cincinnati.

The Abeona arrived from St. Louis and discharged considerable miscellaneous freight, and then passed up for Cincinnati.

The Rose Hite will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for Evansville and Henderson at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Shannon arrived late last evening on her way to New Orleans well freighted. She will lighten up to-day and descend the falls.

The United States and General Lytle are the Cincinnati Mail Line packets to-day, the former leaving at 9 a. m., and the latter at 3 p. m.

Capt. John Benson, late of the John Kilgour, is in St. Louis with a view of negotiating for the purchase of a fine steamer. He wants the Pargoud or the Belle Lee.

The Emma Floyd came in from Nashville and discharged here 197 tons pig iron, 14 ale boxes, 15 sheets of iron, 7 hhds tobacco, and two stoves, and then passed up for Cincinnati.

The America, Cincinnati to Nashville, and Nightingale, Cincinnati to Arkansas river, had not arrived when we left the levee yesterday evening, but were momentarily looked for, and doubtless passed down last night.

The Bermuda came down from Cincinnati and landed at Jeffersonville for a falls pilot. She was drawing 35 inches—just the amount of water that the marks showed in the chute. Capt. Wm. Varble steered her safely over without rubbing, and she proceeded on her way to Evansville rejoicing.

The St. Louis Democrat says: The Carondelet Dock Company have bought the hull of the Walter B. Dance for the Missouri River Packet Company for $2,000, and will convert it into a barge for the transportation of logs. Capt. Frank Woolfolk will take command of the Huntsville if she goes to the upper Missouri, and it is believed that she will.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: The number of departures yesterday gave the wharf a busy appearance, and more freight was shipped from here than any one day for several weeks. There were six departures for points below the falls, and all of them with good trips. The Exchange, Capt. Ed. Evans, will be the next boat out for New Orleans in the regular line. Capt. McCallum is in the office. The R. C. Gray arrived from Arkansas river with a good trip, and loads for return trip to leave Wednesday positively. Capt. R. S. Yerkes is in command. Mr. Charles H. Deffenbaugh, for several years a compositor in the Enquirer office, was a passenger on the Alaska last evening to New Orleans, accompanied by his wife, en route to Austin, Texas, where his future home will be. We wish him a pleasant voyage, and prosperity in the Lone Star State. The Dean Line packet Minneola will be the next Memphis packet, leaving Wednesday. Capt. W. B. Miller and J. S. Jones are her chief officers. Friday evening, as the fireman of the Kate Robinson was endeavoring to climb from that boat to the Bermuda, he slipped and fell into the river and was drowned. He was a German, and leaves a family living at this place. His body was not found. The rumor about Capt. Farley placing the W. B. Skillinger in the Kanawha trade has been revived. Mr. John J. James, of the Bermuda, informs us that while the canal is closed the Bermuda will make regular trips between here and Louisville, and connect with the Charmer below the falls.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday says: The river at this port was on a stand yesterday. The rise from the Missouri, which we had been led to believe was rolling out a big flood of water, has about ceased to rise. The annual rise is yet away up that stream, and will not reach this port much before the 20th inst. We have been surprised that a nine-foot rise at Jefferson should not have produced more of a swell at this port, and now feel somewhat inclined to distrust the credibility of the reports that have been forwarded from points above on that river. The upper Mississippi remains almost stationary, declining very little, if any. The Illinois has five feet at Peoria, and is not falling any now. Plenty of water from here out to Cairo. Arkansas and White are again on the rise. There has been some improvement in shipments for some days past. Boats bound South yesterday had all the freight they could handle. We have been informed that business on the river is steadily improving. The prospects for an active trade for the next twenty days are now regarded as flattering. There is every indication of a continued run of boats on the Ohio for sometime to come. Dispatches announce a rise in that stream. Railroads have not destroyed the river business between this city and the Ohio. On the contrary, there has been more freight shipped to and from the Ohio during the present season than for ten years before. It would take 122 miles of railroad cars to transport all the freight taken from and brought to this port by boats, barges and flats by water this year. The weather during the morning was hot; at noon heavy clouds gathered, accompanied by vivid lightning and deafening thunder peals. A rain fell—very heavy for an hour—and the atmosphere was much tempered. The evening was quite pleasant.

From the Salt Lake Herald of May 25 we learn interesting particulars in regard to boating on Salt Lake, the launching of another steamer. It is from a letter dated Corinne, May 24. We give the following clippings: "The launching of the steamer City of Corinne has been the occasion of a good deal of hilarity and rejoicing in this lively little town. A few hundred yards from the spot where I stood lay the first experiment in steam navigation of the Great Salt Lake—the little craft known as the Kate Connor, named after the amiable wife of General P. E. Connor, the cost of which, [illegible] is said to have been $18,000. The second experiment, that now floats proudly on the bosom of Bear river, the City of Corinne, will cost $35,000, but she is in every respect a beautiful craft, strong and well built, and drawing, when launched, only eighteen inches of water. She has been seven weeks in building, and her proprietors have reason to be proud of their enterprise and its successful termination. The novelty of the launch of a steamboat caused any amount of curiosity, and a continuous stream of visitors began to pour in from the neighboring settlements. Every possible effort had been made to render the launch a success, but from the softness of the ground beneath the ways the weight of the boat, loaded as it was with several hundred people, caused her to settle down when about one-third of the way launched, and there she stuck hard and fast. The irrepressible Chinamen were called into requisition to clear away the soil from beneath the ship; the ship carpenters thumped lustily; Captain Howe set the capstan a-whirling, and a number of Indians grunted their ughs, ughs, but she was stalled. With a few more pulls and more turning of capstan and jack-screws, she eventually quietly floated into Bear river. The following particulars concerning the vessel I gleaned from Mr. Diefendorf, the proprietor: Her length over all is 150 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; tonnage, 300 tons burden, and has passenger accommodations for 150 persons. She is provided with 15-inch cylinder engines of 4½ feet stroke, manufactured by G. B. Allen & Co., St. Louis. She also contains water-tank capacity of 11,000 gallons, to supply water for her boilers, which consist of 2 flue boilers, 40 inches in diameter, and 26 feet long, and the machinery by Captain Sam Howe, and is a stern-wheeler. It is calculated that the shipments of ores from East Canon, Tintic and the region west of Salt Lake valley will go towards paying expenses. The waters of the great Salt Lake are treacherous, subject to sudden changes of wind, and hard to navigate; the shores of the islands on the west side are rocky and dangerous. In a few days she will make her trial trip on the lake."

Consignees.

The following is the manifest of the steamer Mary Houston, [illegible] Louisville, June 5, 1871:

For Louisville—R. C. Levi, 1 bale [illegible] and portrait; Mrs. Weber, 15 pkgs shrubbery; Gabe Jones, 1 horse; W. Ver Bryck, 18 pkgs household goods; M. Marsh, 1 plow; Frank Westermacher, ½ bbl sugar; Ph. German, ½ bbl sugar; Jacob Plominger, 70 bbls potatoes; Reed & Sperry, 10 bbls potatoes; Ourbacher, Benham & Co., 45 bbls potatoes, 10 bbls onions; Wm. Babb, 45 bbls potatoes; E. Thompson, 45 bbls potatoes; J. E. Hart, 18 bbls potatoes; L. Shuster, 30 bbls potatoes; Jacob Muehler, 40 bbls potatoes; G. W. McCready, 25 bbls potatoes; Jos. Denunzio, 60 bbls potatoes; G. McCallum & Co., 20 bbls potatoes; Weller & Briscoe, 30 bbls potatoes; Mrs. T. B. Overton, 11 pkgs household goods; Mr. Skerry, 1 horse, 1 bbl mdse; A. Keene Richards, 1 box mdse, 1 sewing machine, 1 horse and colt; Mrs. Jane Johnson, 1 bbl mdse.

For New Albany—Ohio Falls Iron Works, 1 lot scrap iron; Reamer & Co., 3 pkgs mdse; to order, 132 empty bbls, ½ bbls and kegs; 196 bales cotton.

For Madison—R. B. Craig, 1 crate earthenware.

For Aurora—A. Bloom, 5 pkgs mdse.

For Cincinnati—B. Benjamin & Co., 37 bales paper stock, 5 hhds iron, 3 casks iron, 4 iron ship knees; Mills, Johnson & Co., 132 bbls whisky; F. Kushman & Co., 70 bbls potatoes; A. F. Bramble, 30 bbls potatoes; A. White & Co., 10 bbls potatoes; P. Gondolpho, ½ cask wine, 3 boxes fruit.

For Pittsburgh—J. W. S., 20 bbls potatoes.

Boat full of people. Arrive Tuesday morning and leave as advertised.

WALKER & SEABROOK.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, June 4.—River 9 feet; about stationary. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburg; Nashville, Memphis. Showery this afternoon; clear to-night and warm.

CAIRO, June 4.—Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 p. m.; Jo. Fleming, St. Louis and return, 10; Argosy, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 11; Simpson Horner, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 2 a. m.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 2; Peytona, Louisville to New Orleans, 3; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 4; Nick Longworth, New Orleans to Louisville, 5; Florence, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; J. R. Hoyte, Ohio river and return, 7; Storm No. 2, Memphis to St. Louis, 8; Rover, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 9; Lioness No. 2, New Orleans to Louisville, 11; W. H. Brown, St. Louis and return, 12 m.; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 p. m.; Henry M. Shreve, St. Louis to Red river, 4; Susie Silver, Cairo to New Orleans, 5; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 5; Sallie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 5; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 6; Comet, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 6; Samson No. 2, St. Louis and return, 7; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7; City of Vicksburg, 8. River rose 3 inches. Light shower in the afternoon. Weather clear to-night. Mercury 86.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Davenport, St. Paul; City Pekin, Peoria. Departed—Phil. Sheridan, St. Paul; Continental and Mohawk and barges, New Orleans. River falling rapidly. Weather very warm.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Clear; mercury 88. River falling. Arrived—Kanawha No. 2, Ohio river. Departed—Great Republic and Colorado, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville; Virginia and Groesbeck, New Orleans; Cowan, Bigley and barges, and Victory, Ohio river.

RAILWAY NEWS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, May 15, 1871, trains on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad will run as follows:

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
8:40 A. M.	Day Express	8:00 P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Night Express	11:45 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:25 P. M.
6:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:10 P. M.
10 25 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:30 A. M.
5:40 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
5.05 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle	Sundays excepted.	Arrive Lou'lle
6:05 A. M.	Express (Daily)	8:05 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:49 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
8.00 A. M.	Nash., Memp. & N. O. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:15 A. M.
12 15 P. M.	Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	2 15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P. M.
3 45 P. M.	Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:20 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles

Leave at 10:35 A. M. Arrive at 9:58 A. M.
Leave at 2:30 P. M. Arrive at 6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6 45 A. M.	New York, Chicago & St. Louis Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7 30 A. M.
2:40 P. M.	Express North East & West (Daily.)	11:45 A. M.
0:45 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, May 14th, trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis (Daily)	7:45 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.	11:45 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

Work on the California Pacific Extension, from Davisville toward Salt Lake, will begin the last of June.

Gen. D. S. Walker, of Washington, D. C., has recovered $25,000 from the Erie Railroad Company for injuries received on the 8th of March, while sitting in the smoking-car of the Cincinnati Express, by a rail driven into the car from the platform of a passing construction train.

A strong corporation of Northern capitalists have now in hand the construction of a railroad from Mobile through New Orleans to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles. Among the leading stockholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, the Hon. John A. Griswold, the Hon. Oakes Ames, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., J. & W. Seligman, L. Von Hoffman & Co., and others, who have put into the work a solid basis of money amounting to nearly $10,000,000. Nearly two-thirds of the entire line has already been built with their own funds.

The Jackson (Tennessee) Democrat says: "The Mobile and Ohio railroad carry what is called a combustible car, one in which they transport coal oil and powder. Yesterday morning as freight train No. 6, Jack Baker conductor, was going south, at Rutherford station, before day, with his lamp, Baker went in the car to get out a barrel of gasoline. From some cause the gas became ignited, and in a moment the barrel, side and floor of the car were in flames. Notwithstanding there were forty kegs of powder in the car, E. Tiffany, brakeman, ran and seized his blankets, dashed into the car, and actually smothered out the flames. His blankets, his hands, clothes and face were burned, while the car was badly scorched. Capt. Sprout, of the ice car, assisted materially. Too much credit cannot be awarded Tiffany for his coolness and his devotion to duty.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says: The combinations are such as to force the building, it is thought, by the lessees of the State road, of the road direct from Atlanta to Columbus and thence to Albany. The leasing of the Macon and Western Railroad by the Central has interfered greatly with independent routes, especially if Col. Wadley continues the Griffin and Newnan Road to Decatur. By building the line to Albany via Columbus, the State road lessees get an independent outlet to this section and Southwestern Georgia. Hulbert, Kimball & Co. have been consulting a good deal of late with other authorities. Kimball is President of the Columbus and Albany road, and also of one from Albany to Brunswick. At the meeting to be held at Columbus on the 15th probably there may be some developments. If the Atlanta road is built we will have three independent outlets for cotton, and with the completion of the one to Albany we will have the choice of four.

The Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, a few days ago, filed their opinion in the case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Baltimore, and ordering a new trial. Chief Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of the court. Judges Alvey and Grayson filed a separate opinion. It is learned that the opinion of the majority of the court reverses many of the rulings of the Superior Court, and sustains the plaintiff's case generally. It decides that one-fifth of the passenger receipts on the Washington branch road claimed by the State is a bonus, and not a tax—that the act of the General Assembly requiring said payment is constitutional, and whether constitutional or not, the State has a right to the money. Judges Alvey and Grayson fully agree with the opinion of the majority of the court, except as to the form of action, which they think, instead of being "for money had and received," should have been brought in assumpsit under the statute.

GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN
LOUISVILLE!

JUST received on consignment from Brussels, with orders to sell to best advantage, a lot of most elegant genuine

LACES,
CONSISTING OF
Real Thread Lace Points,
Real Thread Lace Parasol Covers,
Fine Real Lace Point Sacques,
Point Applique Collars & Hdkfs.,
Wide Val. Laces and Insertings.

In accordance with the orders, I offer these goods at HALF THEIR REAL VALUE, and ladies can rest assured that they will buy them [illegible] at least 50 per cent. cheaper than New York prices at

DORA SCHULZ'S
[illegible] 102 Fourth street.

AUCTION SALES.

AN IMMENSE
ESTATE
Louisville City
—AND—
SUBURBAN
PROPERTY,
COMPRISING
Seventy-five Squares,
Which, up to this time, has been held for heirs, will be sold at
AUCTION,
ON THE GROUNDS,
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

THIS sale of real estate will be the largest, and, by far, the most attractive ever held in this country. To capitalists who wish for the best investment ever offered, this great sale offers the opportunity.

The property is magnificently located, and is a half mile nearer the center of the city than is its eastern or southern boundary line. The sale will commence on

Wednesday, July 12th,

and continue through the week, or until the last lot is sold.

Maps, plats, and pamphlets, giving full description of the property, can be had on and after June 15th. W. H. BEYNROTH, Trustee.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers. je4

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A Neat and Desirable Chestnut-street Residence
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

THURSDAY, June 8, at 5 o'clock p. m., that excellent and comfortable brick dwelling on the north side of Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Contains 6 rooms, hall, pantries, and every modern convenience—gas and water—cistern and hydrant in the yard, fine cellar, &c. The rooms are handsomely papered and painted, and everything in splendid order. Lot 30x130 to an alley. Terms—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years; interest and lien.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.
je4

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

GRAND OPENING SALE
—OF—
Beautiful Building Lots
In Arbegust's Sub-division of Bullitt's Addition.

Buy a Lot Where Your Streets and Sidewalks are Made.

BUY A HOME NEAR BUSINESS.

36 Splendid Lots in Close Proximity to the Nashville Railroad Depot and Car-works

At Auction.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1871, at 5½ o'clock, by order of John Arbegust, Jr., I will sell at Auction 36 lots in that beautiful property known as the Arbegust Estate. Twenty-four of these lots, of 30 feet each by 200 deep, front on west side of Fifteenth street, between Maple and Lexington; a street graded and sidewalks paved. The other lots are on Maple and Arbegust streets, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, all high and very desirable. The property is only a short walk from the Broadway-street railroad, and in a location rapidly improving and increasing in value. This opportunity should not be lost by the many persons at the Nashville road to buy a home. No part of the city has improved more rapidly than the vicinity of this railway and none will certainly increase more in the future. The Nashville Railroad is an enterprise bound to GROW GREAT and everything near its depot and works sympathizes with it. Buy a lot while you can get it cheap.

Terms, 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
S. S. MEDDIS.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

Desirable New Brick Residence in a Charming Location
AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, June 8, 1871, at 5 p. m., I will sell at auction a beautiful new two-story brick house, containing 4 large rooms, splendid pantry and bath-room, situated on the west side of Second street, between Kentucky and St. Catherine. This is one of the best-built ells in Louisville. Lot 37 by 200.
S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Immediately after the above sale I will offer 70 feet of very desirable ground situated on the west side of First street, between St. Catherine and Oak.
je8 S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Extra Choice Household and Kitchen Furniture and Chickering Square Grand Piano-Forte at a Private Residence
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 7, at 10 o'clock will be sold, at the private residence No. 300 Chestnut street, south side, between Center and Sixth streets, all the household and kitchen furniture therein contained, including one splendid Chickering square grand piano-forte.

This is really superb and desirable furniture, and as good as new. The ladies should not fail to attend. Terms cash. je4 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

Pilots' Association Property—Business and Dwelling Houses
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock p. m., two three-story business houses, Nos. 8 and 10, on Third street, between Main and river.

DWELLING-HOUSE—Also a handsome dwelling, on Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth, No. 805, on same day, at 5 o'clock p. m. Has gas and water, with bath-room. Contains 7 rooms. Lot 33x136 to an alley. The dwelling can be examined only from 4 p. m. on day of sale.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien. je1 dts

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock p. m., a nice BRICK COTTAGE—5 rooms—water and gas—with 25 feet of ground by 200 to 20-foot alley, on Madison street, between Floyd and Preston, and in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the city, opposite the Hospital. Call and examine.
je4 dts ISAACS & CRUM, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

203 bbls 11, 10, and 8 year old Extra Copper-distilled Whisky
AT AUCTION

On 4 months' credit (approved joint note, payable in bank).

BY order of E. Bustard, [illegible] will sell, at his store-room, No. 71 M[illegible] street, THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at 10 o'clock—
116 bbls sour-mash copper-distilled whisky, 11 y's old;
40 bbls sweet-mash " " 10 y's old;
also 57 bbls " " 8 y's old;
Made by Oscar Pepper on the Crowe principle.

We unhesitatingly say this is the purest and best lot of whisky ever offered at auction in the city of Louisville or State of Kentucky, and is well worth the attention of consumers and the trade.
my30 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO,
Corner Fourth and Main.
Furniture, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY morning, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large lot of new and second-hand parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, cooking-stoves, &c. Also a lot of oleanders.

The especial attention of house-keepers invited.
je4

BOOTS and SHOES
FASTENED WITH
CABLE SCREW WIRE

Are now taking the lead of all other kinds. Their exceeding Pliability, Durability, and Economy, and their Water-proof Qualities, have commended them to the use of Sportsmen, Base Ball Players, and the Government, as well as to the general public. Ask your dealer for a pair.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

L. G. SWETT & CO., 90 Milk st., Boston, manufacture CHILDREN'S SHOES with the CABLE SCREW WIRE. my21 dlm

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—P[illegible] H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Governor—[illegible]
Attorney General—[illegible]
Auditor—[illegible] HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, of Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.......... [illegible]
Six months.......... [illegible]
[illegible]
To city subscribers, per week, [illegible] cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.......... [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city.......... [illegible]
THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's [illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.......... [illegible]
Single copy, six months.......... [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.......... [illegible]
[illegible]
An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk. In the latter [illegible] the money to be [illegible] in the presence of the [illegible] will be [illegible] in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Franklin Sentinel says the farmers of Simpson county have commenced cutting their wheat.

Paducah is not the largest city in the world. The Kentuckian mentions the disappearance of the bootblack.

Prof. Mueller is creating quite a sensation among the very young ladies of Lexington, with his parlor dances, his grand fancy dances, etc., etc.

Thomas Ferrill, one of the party charged with the killing of Thomas Hagan, at Loretto, Marion county, on the 6th ult., was found not guilty upon his examining trial.

The Milton and Bedford pike was let out, Thursday of last week, to Mr. Murphy, of this city, at $2,345 per mile. Seven miles were put under contract. Work will commence immediately.

The Baptist Association of Kentucky, which was in session at Georgetown, Ky., last week, decided to hold its next meeting at Bowling Green, commencing on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in May, 1872.

John Hughes, of Fayette county, shipped, a few days ago, a span of bay horses to a Boston gentleman, receiving the snug sum of two thousand dollars for them. They were both of the Messenger stock, five years old and fast.

Henry Smith, a young man, recently a pantryman on the steamer Ben Franklin, stole a horse from David Giltner, of Hunter's Bottom, on Friday night of last week, and was arrested, and held to bail to answer at the next term of the Bedford Circuit Court.

The hop given by the officers of the Fourth United States infantry, at their camp near Frankfort, last Thursday night, was a decided success, all the surroundings being as pleasant as possible, and nothing occurring to mar the festivities of the occasion. The officers were unremitting in their attentions to their guests.

The Covington District Conference, Kentucky Conference, will be held at Florence, Boone county, Ky. Bishop Kavanaugh will preside. The Bishop will preach in Florence, on Sunday, August 6; and on Monday night, August 7, after a sermon on the ministry, by the Rev. Charles W. Willer, the Conference will be regularly organized.

A generous bequest was made by Mrs. Jane LeGrand, of Madison county, of six hundred dollars to the Lexington Orphan Society, which has been paid by Caldwell Campbell, Esq., her executor. The citizens of any county in the State contributing to the support of the society will entitle such counties to send orphans to the asylum. The bequest of Mrs LeGrand will thus inure to the benefit of her county.

William Givens, who resided on Horse Branch, went to Covington, on Friday last, in a light express wagon. On his way home in the evening, he took a number of drinks of liquor at Sanfordtown, which intoxicated him, and in that condition he reached home. His wife, being unable to get him out of the wagon, placed a bed in it, and he remained there all night. The next morning, when she went to arouse him she found that he was dead.

A bold robbery was committed last Thursday night on the Nicholasville road, near Lexington. Some thieves went to Mrs. Drake's and took two of her horses, and went from there to Mr. Robert Wilson's, on the Tate's Creek road, about five miles from Lexington, broke into his smoke-house, and took from it twenty sides and shoulders. Finding they could not conveniently carry them, they also broke open the stable of Mr. Wilson and took two fine mares to enable them to make off with their booty. The four horses were found Friday morning in Dr. Herr's back pasture. One of them, the property of Mr. Wilson, and for which he had refused $350, had a nail in his foot, which will probably lame him for life.

A squad of United States soldiers made their appearance at Union City, on Monday last, in obedience to orders from the Federal Court at Memphis, and proceeded to arrest Wm. Gibbs, J. A. McCall, W. H. Hickman, Sam. McCampbell and Henry Bently, well-known citizens of that place, charged with resisting a United States Marshal in the discharge of his official duty. These gentlemen were taken as prisoners to Memphis. The circumstances which led to their arrest were something of this nature: Mr. Ray, a merchant of Union City, had been thrown into bankruptcy by motion of creditors, and deputy Marshal Harrison was ordered to take possession of his stock, take invoice and hold until assignee was appointed. By some process through the law court at Union City the debt or debts against Ray were replevied, and the sheriff of Union, by order of the court, and at the instance of Mr. Gibbs, the attorney, sought to dispossess the Marshal, who held the store. Here arose the conflict between the two officers, which resulted as above.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A committee of Italians have been some days in Meridian, Miss., looking for lands for cultivating silk worms and the production of wine. They are said to have been much pleased, and to intend sending out a colony from Chicago, to commence operations immediately.

A Sardis (Miss.) correspondent in the Memphis Ledger regrets to state that the crop prospect is quite gloomy throughout the country, except on the high lands that escaped the recent overflow and floods. Old farmers say that the late floods exceed anything of the kind in their recollection.

The Nashville Union and American says the first case in Nashville under the provisions of the Kuklux bill came up on Friday, before United States Commissioner Trimble. H. H. Hicks, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, was arrested under warrant for alleged violation of the provisions of the bill. He is charged with being one of a party who went into the house of a citizen of that county, a short time since, and beat him unmercifully. Judge Ready, of Murfreesboro, was present to defend Mr. Hicks. After the appearance of the parties, the case was continued until Wednesday next, when it will be fully adjudicated.

The Norfolk Journal relates an affecting incident which took place on the streets of Norfolk last Sunday. An intoxicated man was being led home by his little daughter, a bright-eyed child of six or seven years old. The man resisted the efforts of all persons to take him home, but was perfectly passive in the hands of his child. After getting her father to the steps, the little girl threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. All who witnessed the scene and the action were affected—some to tears. There is power in that little child's love to win her father back to sobriety and virtue—if there be aught of manhood left him.

There are still about two hundred and fifty Seminole Indians in Florida. The Rev. Dr. Collier, a Methodist Missionary among them, reports that they have made some progress in the arts of civilization. They have a correct, though limited, idea of the Creator, and of a future state, and they have a Sabbath which is observed as a day of rest. The men dress very poorly. The women have calico skirts reaching from the waist to the ground; then a sack meeting the skirt, buttoning in front, and completely veiling the person. They also have suspended from their necks rolls of variegated glass beads, weighing from three to five pounds, and from one to three rows of silver plates adorn the breast of each.

Between eight and nine o'clock, on the night of the 31st of May, writes a correspondent of the Knoxville Chronicle, from Dandridge, Tennessee, as J. C. Turnley, Steele Shadden and three others, were coming down the French Broad in a boat, the boat struck a rock, about two or three miles above Dandridge, and was nearly filled with water. Nevertheless, the men stayed aboard until they had reached such deep water that they could not wade, and were all compelled to get planks and swim for their lives. John C. Turnley swam safely out, although one of his ankles and a portion of one foot had been mashed to pieces when the boat first struck the rock. The other three landed safely and uninjured, but Steele Shadden is lost. The drowned man leaves a large family to mourn his untimely death.

Mr. J. W. Koehler, a watchmaker at New Orleans, called at the store of Mr. Stifft for some cyanide of potassium. This chemical being the most violent of poisons, Mr. Stifft refused his request, but was at length persuaded by Koehler, who said he desired it to clean a clock, for which purpose it is used. Mr. Stifft having sent his boy into a back room for the article, the boy returned with some rock cyanide in a jar, but Mr. Stifft took it away, and was going himself for the pulverized article, when Koehler sprang at the jar he held, and taking a good-sized lump, swallowed it instantly, saying to the expostulations of Mr. Stifft, "Keep back, don't interfere with me." All efforts were immediately used to save the wretched man's life, but the deadly poison had already circulated through the system with the velocity of lightning, and Koehler died in a short time at the city hospital, where he was conveyed.

The Memphis Ledger says that Horace Greeley reads his lectures in a monotonous tone of voice, and spoils an elegant and philosophical lecture by a bad delivery. Writers are never orators. The lecture delivered at Memphis, on Friday night, on Self-made Men, was carefully prepared, and was written in a severe yet chaste style. The idea of classing Burns and Shakspeare, the great geniuses of ballad-poetry and the drama, as self-made men, was not generally regarded as correct. His self-made men were intellectual men, not men who put money in their purses, and who come up to the popular idea of the term. Mr. Greeley, while speaking, gestured almost exclusively with his right hand, and occasionally he nodded his head forward at the close of a sentence, as if to impress its import upon his audience. His voice is somewhat monotonous, and is strongly tinged with the Eastern or New York twang. The lecture was full of philosophical truths and well-turned phrases, and can be summed up as exemplifying the idea, "that the true Eden lies before, not behind us." After the lecture Mr. Greeley was interviewed at the Overton by his brethren of the press of this city, which resulted in a pleasant and instructive interchange of thought.

A San Francisco dispatch of May the 31st tells us that the British Columbia papers were greatly excited over the prospect of the loss of the island of San Juan, going so far as to advise the British Government to seize it and hold it by force. The possession of this island, lying in Puget Sound, near the western terminus of the boundary line between the United States and British America, has long been a question of dispute between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain. The question was left to the abitration of the Emperor of Germany, who, as we are informed by the dispatches published this morning, has decided it in favor of the United States. His decision is, of course, the end of the argument, and the press and the people of British Columbia must be content.

What are those papers that read VALLANDIGHAM out of the Democratic party going to do now that Ohio, following after Pennsylvania, has adopted the Vallandigham platform? Ohio, the Democracy of which are as trustworthy and as intrepid as the Democrats of any State in the Union, accepts the three amendments as accomplished facts. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the old Democratic arch, pronounce them to be dead issues. Now, what will the impracticables do? It was a very easy thing to abuse the COURIER-JOURNAL. For nearly two years we stood solitary and alone, and our assailants had a good time of it. But a change has come over the scene. There is at length a plentiful following. The Democratic masses, State by State, are falling into line. What of the Bourbons? They have either to go with us or get up a new party. It is our turn to be a little positive.

MRS. LAURA FAIR, the murderer of CRITTENDEN in San Francisco, has been denied a new trial, and on Saturday last she was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of July next. She was attended on the occasion by her strong-minded female friends, who are said to have made a very ostentatious display of their sympathy for the prisoner; one of them, Mrs. EMILY PITT STEVENS, denouncing the reporters to their faces for the manner in which they had reported the trial. The interests of the sex would not suffer very materially, perhaps, if some of these foolish women would consent to hang a while in Mrs. FAIR's place. It is terrible that a representative of Heaven's last best gift should be brought to the gallows, no matter what her crime may be, but there seems to be no help for it in this instance. It is believed that the Governor will grant neither pardon nor commutation of sentence, and that the poor woman, whom all, while they condemn, must pity from the very bottom of their hearts, must atone for her crime on the scaffold.

The painful intelligence comes to us by telegraph from Washington that "the published statement that $11,000,000 have been bequeathed to the United States by a rich Englishman who died recently is believed to be untrue." We are further told that Secretary BOUTWELL has received no information on the subject of the bequest, except such as has been furnished him by Madam RUMOR, who probably, as is very often the case, doesn't know what she is talking about. If there were any such sum to be handled, BOUTWELL would have known it instinctively from the start, and that he knows nothing about it is the best of evidence that there is no truth in the story. 'Twas ever thus. We have always thought that some rich Englishman ought to die and leave ten or eleven millions to the United States, but we have never been able to induce any of them to do it. A bequest or two of that sort would be of no little comfort to the gentlemen who are running this Government, and who are compelled, by conscientious scruples, to carry on the concern without asking the people for any money with which to do it.

The Internationale.

It seems certain that a victory of the Communists in Paris would have been followed by similar Communistic outbreaks in different parts of Europe. The socialistic society, L'Internationale, was the center of the Parisian insurrection. Its headquarters were in the metropolis of France, and many persons have, until lately, supposed that its operations were confined to that city. But, unlike most of the socialistic societies of Europe, which work like the Internationale for a complete annihilation of all ranks and distinctions, the abolition of all religious services, and the redistribution of property, and which confine their agitations to their respective countries, the Internationale had the establishment of a universal republic with a general Communistic government for its object. It had established branches in all parts of Europe, and their agents, working on the minds of the discontented and poorer classes, spreading their venom wherever an unfortunate man was chafing under the strokes of misfortune or the oppression of local tyrants. There are, unfortunately, only too many men, who, filled with hatred of the world, lend a willing ear to the words of these inceadiary agents, and so this dark society counts an immense number of adherents, and their organization extends over the whole world, like that of the Jesuits, whose motto, "The end justifies the means," they seem to have adopted.

The Internationale is in close alliance with all the different labor unions of Europe, and the success of the Parisian revolution would have been the signal for similar scenes in London, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid and the other European capitals. The principal efforts, next to France, were, however, directed to Spain, where the incapable and unpopular government of King AMADEUS presented them with an excellent field of operations. More than a year ago the number of Spanish members of the Internationale was estimated at about a hundred thousand, and the terrible agitations of the society must have swelled its ranks by this time to double that number.

It seems to have been the programme to revolutionize the departments in the South of France by agents from Spain, and, while the Communists of Paris engaged the French army near the capital, to make an invasion into France from the other side of the Pyrenees, which was to create another army of insurgents in the rear of the Legitimist troops, and, marching on Versailles, liberate Paris. France once in the hands of the Communists, a rising was to take place in Spain, and the royal government to be expelled with the aid of France. Both countries would then have formed one State under the paternal government of The Internationale—that is so say, both countries would have been in the hands of as graceless a gang of scoundrels and ruffians as ever went unhung. This beautiful plan failed, however, on account of the good sense which the populations of the French rural districts showed in rejecting all the incendiary proclamations of the agents of the conspiracy, and in frustrating every attempt made by those bandits to incite insurrections against the Republican Government at Versailles. The arrests made in France called the attention of the Spanish Government to the secret machinations of this society, and a number of measures were adopted against them. But, perhaps, nobody in the world has been so benefited by them as the Spanish King. The scenes of horror enacted at Paris have inspired the people of Spain with an intense disgust of the advocates of Red Republicanism, and, as it appears that the chief leaders of the Spanish Opposition are also prominent members of the Internationale, the chances of the young King have risen a hundred per cent. by this discovery. The Atlantic cable—which is always characterized by an immense mass of details and contradictions on subjects of minor importance, frequently bringing long and tedious editorials of European journals that have no more importance and no greater standing than some of our smaller country newspapers—has totally neglected to inform us of the important events that have occurred in this regard in Spain. And yet they are in the most intimate connection with the events that have taken place at Paris. On more than one occasion the Spanish Republican, CASTELLAR, the leader of the Spanish Opposition, had given vent to his sympathy for the Commune of Paris, and had thereby estranged from the Republican cause the great mass of the Spanish people, who see in the gang that ruled at Paris only the apes of the men who finally deluged Spain and all Europe with blood. This feeling grew still more in intensity when in several provincial towns of Spain Communistic outbreaks occurred, during which processions of ragamuffins marched through the streets demanding a general distribution of property; but all these events were of minor importance to those enacted at Madrid on the 2d of May. That day is celebrated in the Spanish capital as the anniversary of the horrible massacre of the citizens by the soldiers of MURAT. The monument erected to their memory is on that day decorated with flowers, speeches are made, and other ceremonies take place. With the characteristic folly which the Communists have shown in all their movements, they organized a demonstration against this celebration, which they declared in direct conflict with the sentiments of fraternity which ought to unite the French and the Spaniards. A meeting of the Internationale was held at their hall, and after resolutions to that effect had been drawn up, the orators, some of whom were the Republican leaders, expressed their sympathies for the Commune of Paris in the strongest terms. After these speeches had been made a procession of Communists marched through the streets, shouting and proclaiming their doctrines. This was too much for the people of Madrid. The citizens of the Spanish capital are not so sluggish and cowardly as the shop-keepers of Paris, and there are in Madrid comparatively few of the dangerous elements used by the demagogues of the French capital. Filled with intense indignation at the band of fanatics who wished to establish the same reign of terror in Madrid that has but so lately deluged the streets of Paris with blood, the excitable Spaniards did not wait for them to proceed to acts of violence. A large crowd of citizens, mostly composed of merchants and the better class of mechanics, armed with canes, attacked the procession of the Internationale, and dispersed it in a few minutes. The crowd then marched to the hall of the Communists, and a perfect chase for them ensued through the streets. The Government finally had to come to their rescue, and protect them against the irate citizens.

This has finished the great Internationale in Spain, and we hope that the other branches of the society may take warning from this failure, more ignominious, if not so bloody and terrible as that at Paris, and we may expect that Europe will at last find some rest from the intrigues of these revolutionists and conspirators who do greater harm to the cause of republicanism than all the tyrants of Europe combined; for they misuse the holy name of liberty in order to plunge the nations into a slavery of the most revolting sort, and to commit, in her name, countless crimes against God and humanity.

☞ Some of the newspapers complain that the Tallapoosa was fitted out at the expense of the people to carry General GRANT and his baggage to Long Branch. This may have been wrong—it really was wrong in fact—but we will cheerfully pay our share of the expense. We think that the mere chance that GRANT might have been lost at sea is worth ten times the amount.

☞ "Miss NELLIE GRANT is engaged to a lieutenant in the navy." "Miss NELLIE GRANT will be sweet sixteen on the 4th of July next." These are paragraphs which are going the rounds of the press. Stop them. Hit the old man as much as you please—and you can't hit him too hard—but, for the sake of common decency, let the unoffending members of the family alone.

☞ HORACE GREELEY was in Memphis the other day, and delivered a lecture there. He was treated very kindly by the press of the city, and all they ask of him in return is that whenever they may hereafter have occasion to call upon him for satisfaction, he will stand right square up and give it to them like a man.

☞ An exchange declares that "forbearance with the Administration has ceased to be a virtue." This is a pity, for the forbearance with which we have all treated the Administration is the only virtue it has ever had anything to do with.

☞ U. S. GRANT has been hanged at Mobile for one of the worst of crimes. We have never thought that the President deserved hanging, but we have long been of the opinion that the penitentiary was too good for him.

☞ The President is now at Long Branch. If it is as hot there as it is here—240 in the shade—we trust that he begins to realize the condition to which his political course is likely to bring him.

☞ The nearest that HORACE GREELEY came to being killed by the "rebels" was at the Galt House yesterday, where he was made a dead-head by the proprietor.

☞ SECRETARY FISH again denies the deathless rumor that he is about to resign. Hung be the heavens in black—however, the thing isn't worth the expense.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ No property in the city has advanced in price so rapidly as that to be sold this evening; and why is it? Go and see for yourself; observe the enterprise. Manufactories of all kinds, business houses and residences springing up like magic, a sure investment; do not fail to attend. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, corner Twenty-fifth and Main streets. S. S. MEDDIS.

For $6 Per Line,

We will insert an advertisement one month in one hundred and twenty first-class Country newspapers, including nine dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

☞ Five hundred houses are in course of erection in the immediate vicinity of the property to be sold this evening at auction. Do not fail to attend. It is sure to pay as an investment. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

☞ In the city, and possesses all the pleasures of a suburban residence—the property to be sold this evening, at auction, by S. S. Meddis.

The Poor Little Sufferer

Will be immediately relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

☞ Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Come to the sale this evening, observe the enterprise; if you are not satisfied it is a sure investment, do not buy. 3½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenger contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are [illegible] [illegible] phere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

Hawesville, Ind.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

☞ It is the best property in the city, and will be sold at auction on long time and at your own price. Do not fail to attend sale, to commence, corner Twenty-fifth and Main, at 3½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Clerks and mechanics, do not fail to attend the great West-end sale this evening. If you wish a quiet and pleasant home it is the best chance yet offered. If you have a small capital to invest, it is the surest investment and the best opportunity you will ever have, as it has the best future of any property in the city. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, corner Twenty-fifth and Main streets. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Peacock Fly Brushes

wanted at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s China Store, 96 West Market street, between Third and Fourth. je4 d3.

☞ Remember the great West-end sale this evening: Chas D. Jacob's subdivision of 2,000 feet of property, situated on Market, Main and Rowan streets, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets. Sale to commence on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Main streets, at 3½ o'clock promptly. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.

Just received at Rufer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market—

Diamond-back terrapins,
Soft-shell crabs,
Fresh frog-legs,
Young woodcock,
Young squirrels,
Fresh tomatoes,

and many other luxuries too numerous to mention. All of which will be served in our usual good style. C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

je2 d6.

☞ A rare chance for an investment. The most desirable list of property ever offered at public auction in Louisville—2,000 feet in C. D. Jacob's subdivision, on Market, Main and Rowan streets. Do not fail to attend this evening at 3½ o'clock. By S. S. MEDDIS.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au5 d&wly

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—sure cure

☞ No reserve—it will be sold to the highest bidder—the property at auction, this evening, on Market, Main and Rowan streets. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, ring-marks, sallowness, etc., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles.

May10eod&w1mo.

☞ It will be the center of the city in a very short time—the property to be sold this evening in C. D. Jacob's subdivision by S. S. MEDDIS.

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
THE MOST LASTING PERFUME.
THE MOST FRAGRANT BOUQUET.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.
mh8 deod3m

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

DIED.

HOLMES—On Sunday, the 4th inst, ANDREW F. HOLMES, aged 51 years.

His funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clk from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A. Gardner, No. 236 West Broadway.

HEYBACH—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN C HEYBACH, aged 36 years and 8 months. Will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

EPPLER—On Saturday, May 27, at the residence of his parents, after a long and severe illness, CHAS. M. EPPLER, of Selma, Ala., in the 26th year of his age.

MEETINGS.

Regular meeting of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 106, F & A M., at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. R. E. MILES, W. M. GEO. W. ERNEST, Sec'y.

Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County.

THE members of the Democratic Executive Committee for Jefferson county are requested to meet at the Anzeiger office on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. je4 dtd S. L. GABE, Chairman.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Law Library Company at the Chancery Court room on the 10th inst. at 3½ o'clock p. m. je4 dtd WM. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

CANDIDATES.

For the Legislature.

JOHN WATTS KEARNY is a Democratic candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature to represent the sixth ward (Fourth district). je5 dte

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county. je3 dte

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JEFF. BROWN is a candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth district, composed of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. my28 dte

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JNO. S. CARPENTER is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards. my27 dte

R. POLK JOHNSON is a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the next Legislature, subject to a Democratic convention, if one should be held. my3 dte

J. M. WRIGHT is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the 5th district (Seventh ward) of this city. my11 dte

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ FOURTH ST.

Just received a full stock of:
NEW styles Lace Collars and Sleeves;
New styles Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
New styles Linen Collars;
New patterns of Embroideries;
New Marseilles Braids;
New Cash's Snowdrop Trimming;
New black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1;
Corsets, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc., etc. my28

Nelson, Lincoln, & Jefferson Co.

PURE COPPER WHISKY.

265 BBLS T. W. Samuels & Co. Whisky, 3 years old, sour mash;
84 bbls W. G. Collier Whisky, 1 year old, sour mash;
200 bbls J. G. Mattingly & Bro. Whisky, 2½ years old;
140 bbls Bean, Stiles & Co. Whisky, 3 years old;
For sale by my18 eod6t THOS. & WM. MAIER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a [illegible] [illegible] alive. Yet [illegible] who are habitually in a state of lassitude and debility. They complain of [illegible] they [illegible] no positive pain, but they have no zest for anything which affords [illegible] to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved—every function interrupted.

[illegible] circumstances, of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. [illegible] [illegible] waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by reinvigorating the foundation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

je5 eod&w1

R. E. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 3[illegible] Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

[illegible]

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

WHY are there so many unhappy marriages? [illegible] [illegible] reference that you will pay when cured to DESMOND & CO., 915 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

For diseases arising from indiscretion, is the only remedy that can be depended on. Cures in two to four days. [illegible] the war in the hospitals. No Balsam Copaiba—no smell from the breath—no exposure in going into the shops of quacks. [illegible] Sent by mail to any address. Also sold by Druggists. OWEN & SUTTON, [illegible] Market street, Agents for Louisville. no27 MonWed&wlm

CONSUMPTION,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of Consumption.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "Leave no Sting Behind."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, A Supply of Good Blood.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was Given up as Lost.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow those directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents.

oc21 deodly-MW&F

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.

2 CASES Marl Japanese Poplin;
2 do Chene do do;
2 do Prize Make Plaid do;
2 do do do Checked do;
5 do Pacific Lawn;
12 do Sprague's do;
200 pcs Striped Grenadine;
300 do Embroidered do;
300 do French Jaconet;
100 do do Organdies;
200 do Printed Piques;
200 do White Piques;
250 do Scotch Ginghams;
800 do Domestic do;
50 do Plain French Percales;
50 do do do Jaconets;
800 do Printed Pacific Percales;
100 do Paris do do;
5 cases Printed Alpacas;
3 do Plain Colored do;
100 pcs Black English Lawn;
70 do Brown do do;
50 do White Alpaca Lusters;
150 do Colored do do;
200 do Black do do;
200 do Pure Mohair do;
Just received and for sale by J. T. TOMPKINS & CO., my29 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SWEET SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

THIS favorite summer resort, famous for its extensive and agreeable plunge baths (temperature 78 degrees) as well as its tonic mineral waters, will be open for the season on the 15th of June.

Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

A handsome and extensive Livery in attendance.

A first-class Band of Music engaged for the season.

Charges for one month $75; two or more months, at the rate of $60 per month; per day, $3.

Children under ten years and colored servants half price. To families desirous of taking rooms for the season or for further information address

je1 dim GEORGE MCGOVERN, Sup't.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up in full weight as represented.

Grocers and dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., H. S. ARMSTRONG, HIBBITT & SON, and by other dealers in Louisville. fe27 eodeowtm

M. C. RAMSEY

HAS received a magnificent display of Elegant Jewelry. No. 114 Fourth street. se13 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

PROPOSALS [illegible] [illegible]

Col. J. W. Hays.

A [illegible] to serve as an independent candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature, if elected by the Democracy of the ward, and, by request of Democrats of the Sixth ward, he is announced as a candidate to represent the ward in the next session of the Legislature. je2 dte

The Louisville Female College.

THE annual examination at this institution begins [illegible] [illegible] young ladies of the senior class read their essays and receive their diplomas. [illegible] S. PROTTMAN, Pres't.

Hops! Hops!

20 BALES Wisconsin Hops, crop of 1870; also several samples of New York States, in store and for sale by WM. BASS, ap19 WeFr&Mo2m No. 13 Third st.

Manufacturers and Others

CAN obtain Nickels and Fractional Currency in sums of one dollar and upward at the counter of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Co. my18 d1m THEODORE HARRIS, President.

Notice.

IN accordance with the order of the Board of Directors of the Indiana State Prison, South, [illegible] bids received by them for convict labor [illegible] Warden Indiana State Prison, South. Jeffersonville, May 29, 1871. my30 dtf

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, upon first-class property. Apply to, or by mail, address me, [illegible] my30 d6t L. L. ANDERSON.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the [illegible] Bonds. The entire length of the road is [illegible] miles, with about [illegible] miles fully completed and in regular operation. The mortgage executed to secure these bonds covers the whole length of the road, its franchise, stock, [illegible] [illegible] and the sale of the bonds will finish the entire road. je5 d3t J. G. BARRET, Citizens' Bank.

NATIONAL

Commercial Bank of Mobile.

THIS Bank is now open for business with a capital of [illegible] [illegible] to deposit Savings at interest and the usual facilities to correspondents. We also receive Deposits [illegible] and issue certificates for same, payable in Gold, with interest from date of certificate. CHAS. HOPKINS, President. G. H. PARKER, Vice Pres't. F. HUBBARD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. Hopkins,	G. H. Parker,	Isaac Goldsmith,
A. Proskauer,	Wm. Fronkelstein,	Wm. Miller,
A. G. McCann,	B. Moog,	H. T. Wilson,
J. C. Chamberlain,	Thos. W. Sims,	A. R. Murray.
	Leroy Brewer.	my27 d3m

Missouri County Bonds.

WE recommend to parties seeking entirely safe investments the following list of choice securities:

Johnson County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent., due in 15 years.
Vernon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.
Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.
Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

The above bonds are sold at rates which yield, upon the investment, from eleven to thirteen per cent., semi-annual interest. Having been engaged specially in negotiating Missouri county bonds in Kentucky for the past two years, we refer with pleasure to the fact that the county bonds of Chariton, Lewis, Ray, Livingston, Pettis, Henry, Callaway, Cass, and several other counties, which we have negotiated, are now held at an advance of 2½ to 10 per cent. upon the purchase price.

The following well-known financiers, among many others, after a thorough examination, have invested largely:

E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville.
Col. John Cowan, Teller First National Bank, Danville.
James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President First National Bank, Danville.
Rev. B. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Center College.
John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Kentucky.
W. H. Kinnaird, Cashier National Bank, Lancaster, Ky.
Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.
N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.
Ed. Cronly, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Z. P. McBrayer, Pres. Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Edm'd Bacon, Assistant Cashier Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.
E. L. Davison, Pres. First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
C. M. McElroy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
Dr. Phillip Thornberry, Louisville, Ky.
Samuel Gill, Superintendent Short-line R. R., Louisville, Ky., &c.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to S. & A. McKEE, Bond and Stock Brokers, my10 WeFr&Mo1t 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7 30's are at all times receivable at ten per cent. above par, in exchange for the company's lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically interest-bearing land warrants.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the new Government 5 per cent. loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a hand some profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington. Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

We, the undersigned, have accepted an agency for the sale of these bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally:

C. N. WARREN, Pres't Lou. City Nat. Bank.
LOUISVILLE INS. & B'K'G CO., By Theodore Harris, Pres't.
J. S. BARRET, Cashier German Security Bank.
H. M. PAYNE, Galt House, Louisville, General Agent for Northern Pacific Loan. ap12 deod3m

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS

No. 9, Wall St., New York.

TRANSACT a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight. As agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the new U. S. loans. We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and gold. Investment orders particularly attended to. Having had fifteen years' experience as President of one of our city banks, our senior will be able to invest money for estates or capitalists, in desirable securities and upon favorable terms. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas. Certificates of deposit issued payable with interest and available at all business centers. my19 dim

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

The following Gifts will be awarded the successful ticket-holders by the Commissioners:

4 story Brick House, 66 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, $25,000; 1,240 acres Timber Land in Washington co., Md., with three Dwellings and saw-mill, fronting on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $25,000; 3-story Brick House, 122 Bolton st., Balto., $16,500; 3-story Brick House, 200 Conway st., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $17,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 Lots adjoining above suburban property, $3,500 each, $17,500; 400 Cash Gifts, $20,000; Bonds, Rowesville Precinct and Lincoln co., Neb., 7 per cent., gold int., $4,000 U. S. Bonds, $10,000 N. C. State Bonds; 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Northern Central R. R.; 100 shares Erie R. R.; 50 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R.; 30 shares Phila., Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 52,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each, $260,000.

Hon. H. MCCOLLOUGH, Elkton, Md.; Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md.; Commissioners. Hon J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.

References—Maj. Gen. J. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a committee of citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of gifts, and a week before that day the time and place of the concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York, and Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified by counsel, in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau st., New York. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. my6 d1m&3wd&w1

WANTED,

Life Insurance Agents.

THE Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, of Mobile, wish to make arrangements with suitable gentlemen for General Agents for each of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. To men of experience, capacity, and character liberal inducements will be extended. None others need apply. The company has half a million in gold, is thoroughly established, and will meet all the requirements of the [illegible] [illegible] the Secretary, at the Home office, No. 24 St. Francis street, Mobile. C. E. THAMES, Pres't. T. N. FOWLER, Sec'y. ap19 d&wtm

WINTERSMITH'S

BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the best remedies known to the Materia Medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and wherever it has been introduced has taken their place. For all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, diabetes, chronic gleet, leucorrhœa or whites, &c., it is a certain cure. Those with shattered constitutions, and who long for youthful vigor, in fact, a new existence, will find in this remedy the long-looked-for "fountain of youth." It gives health, life and strength to all who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After all other Remedies had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Hawkinsville, Graves County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried all the extracts of Buchu, so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians [illegible] [illegible] I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure.

Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Co.

LOUISVILLE, February 28, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering [illegible] Nothing seemed to do me any good [illegible] [illegible] I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has [illegible] I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.

Yours, truly, JOHN H. KERR, Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

COLUMBIA, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any permanent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved.

February 17th, 1871. E. H. BENTON.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, your friend, W. P. BENEDICT.

The Testimony of Saudek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely advertised Buchu) there are none that sell as rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short we have to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimony to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully, SAUDEK & JONES, Apothecaries, Second and Green and First and Jefferson.

Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents.

my31 eodtf 273 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite.	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drugs, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of GOOD Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken.

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six bottles for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla or other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains forty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors for Brick, Brick-laying, and Excavators' Work.

PROPOSITIONS are invited on or before Saturday next, June 10th, 1871, at noon, for the following, viz.:

For taking down and removing old premises, cleaning and stacking the old material, and clearing the lot of the proposed buildings to be erected on south side of Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for Messrs. Bamberger, Bloom & Co.

For supplying brick in quantity and quality to suit.

For bricklaying and mortar.

For digging cellar and supporting adjoining walls and bank.

[illegible] the right to accept or reject any of all bids.

Information may be had at my office on and after June 5th, 1871.

JOHN ANDREWARTHA, Architect.

je4 d7

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 o'clock M. [illegible] day of June [illegible] [illegible] story City Hall. [illegible] The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. [illegible] JOHN [illegible], City Engineer.

To Builders, Carpenters, and Others.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the undersigned, or architect, on or before [illegible] day of June, 1871, for the following work to be done [illegible] [illegible]:

Brick or brickwork—labor or material.

Carpenters and joiners' work—material or put up only.

Plasterers' work.

Wrought and cast iron work.

[illegible]

The building committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.

A. W. DUDLEY, [illegible] THOMAS, [illegible], Building Committee.

my24 dtdeu3m

Notice to Contractors.

SELMA, MARION, AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO., [illegible]

PROPOSALS for the [illegible] will be received [illegible] [illegible]

Proposals for sections of 20 miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. [illegible] [illegible]

By order of the President.

J. P. FRESENIUS, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Sup't.

my22 dlm

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, June 10th, for the graduation, bridge and culvert masonry and trestling on thirty-two (32) miles, and for the cross ties on seventy (70) miles of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. The work above-named is situated in Hopkins, Lyon, Marshall, and McCracken counties, Ky., and is estimated to cost about $[illegible].

Full information as to the character of the work can be obtained on application to John Macleod, Division Engineer, Greenville, Ky., [illegible] McDonald, Division Engineer, Princeton, Ky., T. S. Newcomb, Division Engineer, Paducah, Ky., or to the undersigned, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1871. je3 d12

Notice to Prison Contractors.

BY order of the Board of Directors, I hereby give notice that the letting of fifty convicts, heretofore advertised to take place on the 23d inst., has been postponed until the meeting of the Board, June 6, 1871, and that bids for the hiring of said convicts will be received until that date.

L. S. SHULER, Warden Indiana State Prison South.

Jeffersonville, Ind., May 26, 1871. my27 d1t&wd

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—and has more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Tick, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "Doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L's diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 a. m to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ja30 d6f

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Other Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Diseases as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, warrant cures given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, [illegible] by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod3mMoWe&Fr

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

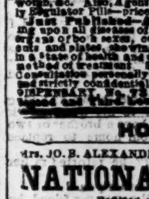
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1830, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $1.

Just Published—A medical report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 64 large pages, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 10 cents. Consultation personally or by letter, free of charge and strictly confidential. [illegible] [illegible]

HOTELS.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished.

Corner Fourth and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare $2 50 per Day.

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs

J. WOODSON HUSTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

HUSTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc27 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. H. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE............ KENTUCKY.

THE above new firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. H. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to causes in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are insured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. [illegible] dtf

W. O. WILLIAMS,

Steamboat, House, and Sign PAINTER,

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

33 Third, bet. Main and river, opposite Old Stand. Sp13 d6m

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of Nonpareil constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—[illegible] per square for each insertion.

[illegible]

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriage, death, obituary, funeral and religious notices, [illegible] cents per line for each insertion. [illegible]

City Items, [illegible] cents per line, each insertion. Special Notices, [illegible]

Medical, "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements [illegible] per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

[illegible] and double price.

All advertisements charged at the established rates, [illegible] houses with whom they have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square, of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. Advertisements or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Louisville to Cincinnati, 4 hours.

Connecting at Cincinnati with

7 Daily Trains running Silver Palace Cars to Eastern Cities without Change.

The only Route to Baltimore in 26 hours

The only Route to Washington in 27 hours

New York, Boston, and Eastern Cities in Corresponding Quick Time.

[illegible]

Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and Willard Hotels. [illegible] sleeping-cars. je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

St. Louis, Chicago

—AND—

EASTERN CITIES.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows:

6:45 a. m. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

2:40 p. m. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York and Boston via Bee Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

8:00 p. m. Express. Daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.

my15 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

RAILROAD.

27 Miles Shorter than the old line via Indianapolis. 47 Miles Shorter than the via North Vernon to Chicago, Lafayette, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute, and all points West.

SHORT LINE NORTH & NORTHWEST.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves..........at 5:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives..........at 7:00 P. M.
Night Express leaves..........at 9:45 P. M.
Returning, arrives..........at 10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.

E. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agent, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

ja20 dly

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [June 4, 1871.] Arrive.
8:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 6:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M. Nash., Mem., N. O., & Mobile Ex. 6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M. Nashville & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 3:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail. 12:30 P. M.
3:45 P. M. ...Bardstown Accommodation... 9:20 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:30 P. M. and 3:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:00 A. M. and 4:05 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

ja30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

DIRECT ROUTE SOUTH.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL

AND

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON,

AND

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS

456 Miles, Without Change, under one Management—Two Daily Express Trains Through to New Orleans and all Points South.

THIS line has been thoroughly equipped with Pullman Palace cars, which are attached to all night trains. It is many hours quicker, and less changes than any other line. All trains running through on time. Ask for tickets via Mississippi Central and N. O., J. & G. N. Railways, and take no others, and you will save TIME, MONEY, and the annoyance of many changes of cars.

☞ Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices North, East, and West.

S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. Miss. Cent. R. R.

S. A. CAREY, G. T. A. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

my9 dlm

MEDICINES.

GRIMAULT & CO'S

Chemists to the Court,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Grimault & Co.'s

SYRUP of IODIZED HORSE RADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.

Grimault & Co.'s

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid counterfeits, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Grimault & Co.'s

GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headaches. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR

of PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

Agents in Louisville,

ARTHUR PETER & CO.

ja13 d&wly-M

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE HALF HOUSE, 31 and 33 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. [illegible] & DOBBS, Prop's.

LANE DAVIS—[illegible] [illegible]

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. B. H. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL,

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 72 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. { 132 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my18 dtf

NEW BOOKS.

I.

Glimpses of Texas.

We have received from Houston, Texas, a little pamphlet containing a well-executed map of the State, and full details of its divisions, resources, development and prospects. It has been prepared by Wm. Brady, Esq., and presents a glowing picture of material advantages that Texas, favored of heaven, holds out to immigrants. Evidently, all that the State needs to become a terrestrial paradise are capital, industry, enterprise and an intelligent population. At no distant day it will probably have all these, and then we shall hear further of its progress.

II.

The Duel Between France and Germany.

Charles Sumner is justly held in no very good odor in our community, owing to his extreme views and partisan feelings. His lecture, however, upon the late European war and its lesson to civilization is very able and eloquent. It has been published in a very neat pamphlet by Lee & Shepard, and is for sale by John P. Morton & Co. We recommend that no one refuse, from mere political prejudice, to read what this highly cultivated and scholarly Senator has to say upon this topic, for it is full of profound thought, gracefully expressed.

III.

Hand-book of Law for Business Men by Tracy.

"Of making many books there is no end" on this subject. This volume covers the entire subject of commercial law in its various branches. It includes a chapter on the statutes of limitations. Forms for every species of contract are given in an appendix. The work is written with much care in its statement of general principles, which are generally quite accurately set forth. Its definitions of technical points in words and principles are brief, compact and well put. A good legal definition is the best mark and evidence of a clear writer and logical thinker, and in this lies Blackstone's greatest excellence as a law-writer, who seems to have been the author's model. The work is comprehensive. And in the appendix can be found the forms and statutes for the acknowledgments of deed and conveyances in the different States. The work is sold only by subscription, by Moses Warren, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills., and can be procured through Jno. P. Morton & Co. We can commend the work to the consideration of Main street.

IV.

History and Analysis of the Federal Constitution, by H. C. Towle.

This work has reached its third edition, and seems to be a very fair and conscientious investigation of the facts connected with the formation of the Federal Constitution. It is more general and popular in its nature than Curtis' more celebrated work, and far more compendious.

The author begins with the preamble and follows it with the history as it is gathered from the speeches made upon it at its adoption, and the same plan is used as to each section, until the entire constitution is laid out before us like the geographical map of a country upon which every stream is traced to its source. And immediately following the history thus detailed of each section are the judicial constructions made upon it, with here and there brief notes by the author.

The plan is eminently practical, conveying in a very small volume vast stores of information which hitherto have lain hid in the Madison Papers and the Elliott's Debates.

The work contains a history of the Colonial Confederation, of the origin of the Federal Convention, of the cession of the Western territory, and of the organization of the Government in its practical departmental operations. The work gives in full the various plans for a government proposed by Hamilton, Randolph, Patterson and Pinckney, showing, in detail, how this complex instrument took its form and shape from different persons, advocating distinct systems.

We commend the work to the profession as one of true worth. It is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, in their usual fine style, and can be had of Jno. P. Morton & Co.

V.

Leading Cases Upon Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Messrs. Isaac F. Redfield & Mellville M. Bigelow have conferred a great favor upon the profession by this work. Many works of a similar kind have been published since the celebrated "Smith's Leading Cases," but none have been so much needed or beneficial as the one under consideration. They have adopted the very sensible and logical plan of arranging their book according to the natural course taken by such paper in the transactions of business, and when the business history is finished they begin on matters collateral thereto. The cases selected evince reflection and a thorough appreciation of their contents as to their claims to be considered leading, many of which are already familiar to the profession. Rich as it is in notes, they frequently give in them an entire case, which is certainly, on strongly-contested points, the safer and more satisfactory course. The notes are full and numerous, and the cases from which they are drawn seem to be as judiciously chosen as the "text" ones. We can commend especially this book to the young practitioner, because he can find in its cases the reasons clearly and ably given for principles that in the regular text-books always seem arbitrary in their statement and fleeting in their impressions.

In these cases he can find them logically discussed, the very train of reasoning being certain to fix in his mind the principle decided in such a way as to advance him to a fuller and clearer understanding of all commercial paper in their various liabilities.

The book is published by Little, Brown & Co., in their usual splendid style, and can be had of John P. Morton & Co., of this city.

VI.

Flanders on Fire Insurance.

Another book on insurance. Let them all come, if they possess the same clearness in their statements of the general principles and their discussion, as the one before us. Mr. Flanders is already known to the profession as the author of a work on shipping, and also of one on maritime law. His last work will certainly add to his fame. His definitions are concise, clear, and comprehensive, constituting one great charm of the book. An indifferent definition of a law term is like an old and blurred sign-board at a "cross-roads," which no one can plainly read; although it may be guessed by a traveler having some acquaintance with the road, it is sure to mislead any one passing that way for the first time. The subject of insurance occurs so frequently in our courts, and the cases are accumulating so rapidly, that the same ground must be again and again traversed, and in the selection of the cases to illustrate general principles great care should be taken that the very ablest of them be given. The author has followed the very sensible plan first adopted, we believe, in this country by Mr. Parsons, of giving copious extracts from the cases cited. A note of this kind has a triple value—its support of the text can be tested—it verifies itself—it can be quoted to the court without the volume of reports in which the whole case is found. Whatever praise is due to the composition of this work we give freely and feelingly, but no words can set forth to their full deserts of praise the manner in which the publishers, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, have given it to the profession. The lawyer with weak and failing vision—we can imagine with what delight he will gaze at the large, distinct type, and feel its heavy white paper, if he has in his soul any love of a splendidly-gotten up book. One's eyesight would remain unimpaired a lifetime if he always had only such books to read. We express we know, the sincere thanks of the profession for the manner in which the work is issued. It is worthy of imitation—large type, thick paper, broad margins, and short leaves. The work can be had of John P. Morton & Co.

SMALL TALK.

The Colorado potato-bug flits along Green street.

The Kuklux bill does not embrace the Colorado potato-bug.

The Nashville editors are nailing the circumfluous cockroach.

The police are endeavoring to confine the Colorado potato-bug to Green street.

Detroit editors lack the moral firmness to refrain from going down into saloons.

The monochromic moth interferes with night-work on the amateur newspapers.

Pittsburgh is slopping over because somebody has started a silver-smelting furnace there.

Some active and efficient burglars who broke into a Minnesota editor's house have retired from the business.

Victor Hugo has been driven out of Belgium as well as France. Will he come to this country? Horrible thought!—[Wash. Star.

The Colorado potato-bug is amused at the Louisville Commercial's biography of him. Ever since it appeared he has been larvae-ing over it.

One of the Unfamiliar newspapers is atrabilarious over the superior entomological acumen of the other in the matter of potato vermin.

The Colorado potato-bug, which recently attacked an amateur newspaper with great effect, is no other than the doryphora decemlineata, and it feeds on solanum rostratum.

John Robinson's circus is being advertised now by a story that some Kansas Indians stole his elephant. The cheerful old pachyderm was rescued before the savages had secured his scalp.

A Chicago paper intimates to the genial residents of the West-side of Chicago, that the new custom of killing three people a day will not be likely to increase the value of real estate in that locality.

General Cluseret, reported shot by the Versaillists, "was an incorrigible writer, and one of the modes of scaring away newspaper correspondents was by showing them the immense pile of his rejected addresses."

Some Pennsylvanians wrote to Horace Greeley to ascertain whether he would permit his name to be used in connection with the Presidency. An attempt to translate his reply resulted as follows: "Dear Sir—I am vaccinated and yawning at Ishmael; he surely is not fishing shad all the while at Sims's, but I wrote a line to fetch her forth; deception is thus underrated viciously if Idaho falls. Carrots promise to wait. Perhaps spirits are ended—entirely; my bow. Bores.

"Horace Greeley."

Mr. Charles Reade has had the audacity to introduce himself as a prominent figure in his new novel, "A Terrible Temptation." Under the name of "Rolfe," a writer of novels and plays, who has succeeded in liberating many alleged lunatics from unjust confinement, he describes his personal appearance and habits, and also his house and study and his method of work. With the happy self-esteem which is characteristic of him he speaks in very complimentary terms of Rolfe's novels and dramas and of his personal character, all of which will add a new interest to the story, but will give room to Mr. Reade's personal enemies to reflect in no very complimentary manner upon his egotism.—[World.

A murderer named Trumpbour, while in the jail at Carmel, N. Y., was the object of a large amount of female sympathy. Young women and old women flocked from far and near to see him. A local newspaper says: "A young lady of Brewer's Station, moving in high circles in that refined community, came time and again; and on the morning that he was taken to prison she was there bright and early, and parted from him with many tears, and could not be content until she had obtained his photograph." "A married lady residing in the vicinity of Croton Falls—one of the jewels of that lovely village—declared that, much as she esteemed her dear husband, he was as nothing in her affection to the darling Trumpbour."

Some Texan peculiarities are thus described in a recent letter: "An old slouched felt hat, originally cream-colored, but turned russet by rain and sun, and ridged and creased like a Rocky Mountain butte, seems to be the favorite. Another hat to which Texans are partial is semi-Mexican, a stiff felt hat, with broad brim, a very low crown, and a figured gray ribbon. These shocking bad hats frequently surmount a suit of broadcloth. But no matter how shabbily dressed, the Texan always has a pair of fancy-colored kid gloves in his pocket, and he is fond of drawing them on when he takes a seat on the railway cars. All faces are more or less tanned by a fervent sun. Some few have a peculiar lemon-colored complexion, caused, perhaps, by a climatic disorder of the stomach and liver."

The Titusville Herald says: "A few days since one of our well-to-do oil operators, who has lived long and prospered, and who has a few quarts of spot oil on hand in cases of emergency, received a letter, written in a delicate feminine hand, from an Eastern city, in which the fair writer said: 'I hear you are very wealthy, and as I am on the eve of getting married to a poor but industrious young man, I thought maybe you would send me a little money. If you would send me $15,000 it would make me perfectly happy.' Our friend, at the time he received this letter, did not happen to have more than $8,000 in his vest pocket, and that he was about to invest in a large-sized government bond for his boy, to paper his kite with; otherwise he would have complied with the lady's request, and rendered her 'perfectly happy.'"

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Columbus Crisis, a red-hot Bourbon sheet, has been merged with the Columbus Statesman, a progressive and wide-awake Democratic newspaper, which faithfully represents the Democracy of Ohio. The Statesman ought now to move to Cincinnati.

Referring to the course of the Democracy of Ohio and Tennessee the World remarks that "that precious brace of prophets, Oliver Morton and Jefferson Davis, have abundant reasons to clothe themselves with sackcloth and feed upon ashes, in good scripture fashion."

The New York Express says: "Jefferson Davis may fret and scold, Radicals may falsify the Democratic party, the lie may travel its league while Truth is putting on his boots, but the Democratic party, which is no man's man, and represents no one section of the country, nor one class of people, but the good of all, will stand by the Constitution as it is, and endeavor to maintain the greatest good of the greatest number of people. This is true Democracy."

The New York Sun on Greeley: "Mr. Greeley is a man of principle. Now and then a crotchet finds a lodgment in his capacious sconce which makes him restive and impracticable; but his heart is as pure as the fountains that gush up amid the banks and braes of Chappaqua. Not only is he a man of principle, but he believes in carrying out his principles to their logical conclusions. He is opposed to the re-election of Grant, because it violates the one-term doctrine, and because Grant as a civilian is a calamitous failure."

"Mr. Wesley Thomas," colored, publishes the following card in the Cairo Bulletin: "Being desierous of yearning a honest livelihood I a few days ago applied to Mr. Macquein for imployment thinking he would give it to me, being a great Republican but was Refused on account of color and wishing to let it be publicly known of his treachery I availed myself of this opportunity to expoes the fraud hoping all good citizens will look on it favorably in Regards to my plea as a good moral citizen I still remain the same,

"Mr. Wesley Thomas"

The Boston Post says of Jefferson Davis and the Radicals: "As an ally to these men, Jefferson Davis, in his present role, may prove extremely serviceable, which they evince by reproducing the minutest of his most reckless sayings with a gusto that is exceeded only by their gratitude. Neither he nor they desire peace. His purpose is to perpetuate the spirit of strife in hopes to save his figure in history, which is a gratification of personal vanity at the hazard of a whole people's happiness; theirs is to feed alternately Northern fears and hatred, while claiming to be the only party that is capable of suppressing both."

The New York Star says: "The new departure, as it is termed, of the Democratic party is simply the correct exposition of the political sentiments of the great mass of Democrats. Any other utterances do not find sympathizers north of Mason and Dixon's line, and comparatively few south of it. Jeff. Davis has more bitter enemies among the people he governed for a brief season than he has even among Republicans in the North. He found no Horace Greeley there to bail him. His speeches, therefore, have little weight. They are the grumbling of a disappointed man whose misfortunes have driven him to a state bordering on lunacy."

The Southerners in New York are denouncing Jeff Davis in communications to the Herald. "A Southerner" says: "Thrice accursed be he now who, with all his fearful experience and with the example of the Hampton and Toombs speechmakers before his eyes, should utter words that will ring through the land like the death-knell to the future of the South. May his policies fail as 'his policy' failed, and may his name never more be heard of." "A True Southern Woman" writes: "You need not, Mr. Editor, mind about those ladies shaking hands with him. No doubt a little excusable vanity had something to do with it. Old Jeff may talk until he gets fat, yet true politicians will not listen to him. He is not a great man, and I have been moved to say something on that point for a long time, but was afraid to do so because I am a woman. But I cannot resist the present occasion to say a few words. Jeff should go to work planting potatoes and corn with his own hands, for he has been the cause of delicate females doing so."

A Singular Story from Kansas.

In Washington county, Kansas, recently, Johnson Hammond accidentally shot his wife. While abed, his wife aroused him with the information that there were wolves about. Hammond arose, took his gun down from the joists above his head, and excitedly ran out, carrying the gun in his left hand, butt toward the door. He ran about half a mile, when he saw a wolf, and, in raising his gun to take aim at it, found it had been discharged. Returning to the house, he entered, and there stood four of his children crying, the eldest of whom said: "Papa! papa! mamma's dead!" He, almost frantic, rushed to the bedside, and found his wife a corpse, her right breast pierced with a bullet. His infant, who had been sleeping beside the mother when he left the house, was caressing her dead body. It is supposed that when Hammond rushed out at the door, the lock or trigger of the gun caught on the jamb and was discharged, the contents lodging in the breast of the deceased. Hammond swears he heard no report of the discharge of the gun. A coroner's jury acquitted him of all blame.

SUMMERFIELD'S SECRET.

"A Million of Dollars or I'll Set the Pacific Ocean in Flames."

The Fate of a Man Who Burnt Up a Mountain Lake in Fifteen Minutes.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

In the Sacramento Daily Union of a recent date appears the extraordinary statement of one Leonidas Parker, written before his death, and giving what purports to be the true account of his connection with the murder of Gregory Summerfield. The latter individual had been known for many years as "The Man with a Secret," and he met with a horrible death at the age of seventy years, by being pushed from the platform of a train upon the Union Pacific railroad, near the north fork of the American river, at a place called Cape Horn. The unfortunate wretch was hurled downward a distance of over one thousand feet upon the bristling rocks at the foot of the declivity. Parker, who was upon the platform with Summerfield at the time of the catastrophe, was twice arrested and tried for the alleged murder, but was on each occasion mysteriously acquitted, once by a justice and the second time by a grand jury.

Parker was himself a distinguished lawyer of Sacramento, and was widely respected. He always remained silent concerning the circumstances of the imputed crime, but shortly before his death he placed in the hands of a friend a document, the gist of which we give below, the entire story taking up nearly a page of the Union.

Referring to Gregory Summerfield, the murdered man, Mr. Parker speaks of him as having been one of the deepest chemical students of the age, a natural mathematician, a profound astronomer, and a man of excellent [illegible] known Summerfield [illegible] their acquaintance having been formed in Texas during the days of the republic. Continuing his account, Parker says:

"One day toward the close of last September an old man rapped at my office door, and on invitation came in, and advancing, called me by name. Perceiving that I did not at first recognize him he introduced himself as Gregory Summerfield. After inviting him to a seat I scrutinized his features more closely and quickly identified him as the same person whom I had met twenty-two years before. He was greatly altered in appearance, but there was the old charm of intellectual superiority in his conversation, and I welcomed him to California as an important addition to her mental wealth.

"It was not many minutes before he requested a private interview. He followed me into my back office, carefully closed the door after him and locked it. We had scarcely seated ourselves before he inquired of me 'if I had noticed any recent articles in the newspapers respecting the discovery of the art of decomposing water so as to fit it for use as a fuel for ordinary purposes?'

"I replied that I had observed nothing new upon the subject since the experiments of Agassiz and Prof. Henry, and added that, in my opinion, the expensive mode of reduction would always prevent its use.

"In a few words he then informed me that he had made the discovery that the art was extremely simple, and the expense attending the decomposition so slight as to be insignificant.

"Presuming that the object of his visit to me was to procure the necessary forms to get out a patent for the right, I congratulated him upon his good fortune, and was about to branch forth with a description of some of the great benefits that must ensue to the community, when he suddenly and somewhat uncivilly requested me to 'be silent,' and listen to what he had to say.

"He began with some general remarks about the inequality of fortune amongst mankind, and instanced himself as a striking example of the fate of those men who, according to all the rules of right, ought to be near the top, instead of at the foot of the ladder of fortune. 'But,' said he, springing to his feet with impulsive energy, 'I have now the means at my command of rising superior to fate, or of inflicting incalculable ills upon the whole human race.'

"Looking at him more closely, I thought I could detect in his eye the gleam of madness; but I remained silent and awaited further developments. But my scrutiny, stolen as it was, had been detected, and he replied at once to the expression of my face: 'No, sir, I am neither drunk nor a maniac; I am in deep earnest in all that I say; and I am fully prepared, by actual experiment, to demonstrate beyond all doubt the truth of all I claim.'

"For the first time I noticed that he carried a small portmanteau in his hand; this he placed upon the table, unlocked it, and took out two or three small volumes, a pamphlet or two, a small, square, wide-mouthed phial, hermetically sealed.

"I watched him with profound curiosity, and took note of his slightest movements. Having arranged his books to suit him, and placed the phial in a conspicuous position, he drew up his chair closely to my own, and uttered, in a half hissing tone:

"'I demand one million dollars for the contents of that bottle; and you must raise it for me in the city of San Francisco within one month, or scenes too terrible even for the imagination to conceive, will surely be witnessed by every living human being on the face of the globe.'

"The tone, the manner, and the absurd extravagance of the demand, excited a faint smile upon my lips, which he observed, but disdained to notice.

"My mind was fully made up that I had a maniac to deal with, and I prepared to act accordingly. But I ascertained at once that my inmost thoughts were read by the remarkable man before me, and seemed to be anticipated by him in advance of their expression.

"'Perhaps,' said I, 'Mr. Summerfield, you would oblige me by informing me fully of the grounds of your claim and the nature of your discovery.'

"'That is the object of my visit,' he replied. 'I claim to have discovered the key which unlocks the constituent gases of water, and frees each from the embrace of the other, at a single touch.'

"'You mean to assert,' I rejoined, 'that you can make water burn itself up?'

"'Nothing more nor less,' he responded, 'except this—to insist upon the consequences of the secret, if my demand be not at once complied with.'

"'Now, suppose I fling the contents of this small phial into the Pacific Ocean, what would be the result? Dare you contemplate it for an instant? I do not assert that the entire surface of the sea would instantaneously bubble up into insufferable flames; no, but from the nucleus of a circle, of which this phial would be the center, lurid radii of flames would gradually shoot outward, until the blazing circumference would roll in vast billows of fire, upon the uttermost shores. Not all the dripping clouds of the deluge could extinguish it; not all the tears of saints and angels could for an instant check its progress. Onward and onward it would sweep, with the steady gait of destiny, until the continents would melt with fervent heat, the atmosphere glare with the ominous conflagration, and all living creatures—in land, and sea, and air—perish in one universal catastrophe.'

"Then, suddenly starting to his feet, he drew himself to his full hight, and murmured solemnly, 'I feel like a God! and recognize my fellow-men but as pigmies that I spurn beneath my feet.'

At this Parker states that he attempted to reason with Summerfield upon the absurdity of believing that he held in his hands power so mighty, at which the latter retorted with quotations from the Scriptures, Humboldt's 'Cosmos,' and the works of famous astronomical writers, proving that it was not only possible for entire planets to be destroyed by fire, but that such terrible events had actually occurred. This answer concluded, he handed Parker a small phial, requesting him to open it and smell of its contents, the result being that a strong odor of potassium was observed. At this Summerfield continued, "Of course," said he, "you are familiar with the chief characteristic of that substance. It ignites instantly when brought into contact with water. Within that little globule of potassium I have imbedded a pill of my own composition and discovery. The moment it is liberated from the potassium it commences the work of decomposing the fluid on which it floats. The potassium at once ignites the liberated oxygen, and the conflagration of this mighty globe is begun."

"'Yes,' said I, 'begun, if you please, but your little pill soon evaporates or sinks, or melts in the surrounding seas, and your conflagration ends just where it began.'

"'But,' sneered he, 'the elementary substances in that small phial recreate themselves; they are self-generating, and when once fairly under way, must necessarily sweep onward, until the waters in all the seas are exhausted.'

"Rising from my seat, I went to the washstand in the corner of the apartment, and, drawing a bowl-full of Spring valley water, I turned to Summerfield and remarked, 'Words are empty, theories are ideal—but facts are things.'

"'I take you at your word.' So saying he approached the bowl, emptied it of nine-tenths of its contents, and silently dropped the potassium-coated pill into the liquid. The potassium danced around the edges of the vessel, fuming, hissing and blazing, as it always does, and seemed on the point of expiring, when to my astonishment and alarm a sharp explosion took place, and in a second of time the water was blazing in a red, lurid column half way to the ceiling.

"'For God's sake,' I cried, 'extinguish the flames or we shall set the building on fire!'

"'Had I dropped the potassium into the bowl as you prepared it,' he quietly remarked, 'the building would indeed have been consumed.' Lower and lower fell the flickering flames, paler and paler grew the blaze, until finally the fire went out, and I rushed up to see the effect of the combustion.

"Not a drop of water remained in the vessel! Astonished beyond measure at what I had witnessed, and terrified almost to the verge of insanity, I approached Summerfield and tremblingly inquired: 'To whom, sir, is this tremendous secret known?' 'To myself alone,' he responded; 'and now answer me a question, is it worth the money?'

"It is entirely unnecessary to relate in detail the subsequent events connected with the transaction. I will only add a general statement, showing the results of my negotiation. Having fully satisfied myself that Summerfield actually held in his hands the fate of the whole world, with its millions of human beings, and by experiment having tested the combustion of sea water, with equal facility as fresh, I next deemed it my duty to call the attention of a few of the principal men in San Francisco to the extreme importance of Summerfield's discovery.

"A leading banker, a bishop, a chemist, two State university professors, a physician, a judge, and two Protestant divines were selected by me to witness the experiment on a large scale. This was done at a small sandhill lake, near the sea-shore, but separated from it by a ridge of lofty mountains, distant not more than ten miles from San Francisco. Every single drop of water in the pool was burnt up in less than fifteen minutes. We next did all we could to pacify Summerfield, and endeavored to induce him to lower his price and bring it within the bounds of a reasonable possibility. But without avail. He began to grow urgent in his demands. The subcommittee soon commenced work amongst the wealthiest citizens of San Francisco, and by appealing to the terrors of a few and the sympathies of all, succeeded in raising one-half the amount within the prescribed period. I shall never forget the woe-begone faces of of California street during the month of October. The outside world and the newspapers spoke most learnedly of a money panic—a pressure in business, and the disturbances in the New York gold room. But to the initiated there was an easier solution of the enigma. The pale specter of death looked down upon them all, and pointed with his bony finger to the fiery tomb of the whole race, already looming up in the distance before them. Day after day I could see the dreadful ravages of this secret horror; doubly terrible, since they dared not divulge it. Still, do all that we could, the money could not be obtained. The day preceding the last one given, Summerfield was summoned before the committee, and full information given him of the state of affairs. Obdurate, hard and cruel, he still continued. Finally, a proposition was started that an attempt should be made to raise the other half of the money in the city of New York. To this proposition Summerfield ultimately yielded, but with extreme reluctance. It was agreed in committee that I should accompany him thither, and take with me, in my own possession, evidences of the sums subscribed here; that a proper appeal should be made to the leading capitalists, scholars and clergymen of the metropolis; and that, when the whole amount was raised, it should be paid over to Summerfield, and a bond taken from him never to divulge his awful secret to any human being.

"With this he seemed to be satisfied, and left us to prepare for his going the next morning.

"As soon as he left the apartment, the bishop [illegible] and absurd.' He declared that no man was safe one moment whilst that 'diabolical wretch' still lived; that the only security for us all was in his immediate extirpation from the face of the earth, and that no amount of money could seal his lips or close his hands. It would be no crime, he said, to deprive him of the means of assassinating the whole human family, and that, as for himself, he was for dooming him to immediate death.

"With a unanimity that was extraordinary the entire committee coincided.

"A great many plans were proposed, discussed, and rejected, having in view the extermination of Summerfield. In them all there was the want of that proper caution which would lull the apprehension of an enemy; for should he for an instant suspect treachery we knew his nature well enough to be satisfied that he would waive all ceremonies and carry his threats into immediate execution.

"It was finally resolved that the trip to New York should not be abandoned, apparently. But that we were to start out in accordance with the original programme; that, during the journey, some proper means should be resorted to by me to carry out the final intentions of the committee, and that whatever I did would be sanctioned by them all, and full protection, both in law and conscience, afforded me in any stage of the proceedings.

"Nothing was wanting but my own consent. I asked the privilege of meditation for one hour, at the hands of the committee, before I would render a decision either way. During that recess the above argumentation occupied my thoughts. The time expired, and I again presented myself before them. I did not deem it requisite to state the grounds of my decision; I briefly signified my assent, and made instant preparations to carry the plan into execution.

"Having passed on the line of the Pacific railway more than once, I was perfectly familiar with all of its windings, gorges and precipices.

"I selected Cape Horn as the best adapted to the purpose, and * * * the public knows the rest.

"Having been fully committed by two tribunals of the law, I make this final appeal to my fellow men throughout the State, and ask them confidently not to reverse the judgment already pronounced."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

There is but one inmate of the city jail.

There was divine service held as usual in all the churches yesterday.

The injuries to Mrs. Gilmore, occasioned by a fall on Saturday last, are not so severe as reported, and her many friends in the city will be glad to hear of her being entirely recovered in a few days, which is a fixed fact.

Mr. George Marsh, yard-master at the O. and M. railroad station at this place, left on yesterday evening's train for Cincinnati. He was accompanied by his family, who will rusticate in that village during the heated term.

The city was remarkably quiet yesterday. Not a single act of disorderly conduct reported up to this time of writing. The police regulations under the direction of Marshal Kennedy are [illegible] the city.

A burglar effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. Skinner, on Indiana avenue, Saturday night, during the absence of the family. On their return the rascal fled, and succeeded in making his escape. For the want of time he did not secure any booty.

On the west side of Spring street, between Chestnut and Maple, there exists a nuisance in the shape of stagnant water, reaching to the sidewalk, which ought to be immediately abated. Let the proper authorities see that the owner of the lot repairs the evil at once, or have it done by the city at his expense.

We understand that the destruction by fire of the New Albany rolling mill will materially interfere with the business of the Ohio Falls Car Works, a contract between the two companies not being filled at the time of the fire, but not so much so as to stop any of the workmen at the factory.

No effort is being made by those in authority to put the clock on the Wall-street church in running order. We would suggest, for the benefit of a large number of our citizens, that the people generally, without respect to creed or sect, contribute to the repair of the clock, and if it cannot be made to be of any use, to purchase a new one. Who is the first to take hold of the matter and put it through.

The "party in power" at the prison express great indignation at not being made privy to the suit lately instituted in the Circuit Court at Indianapolis, by Howard & Reed vs. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State, for refusing to recognize the order of the warden, Col. Keigwin. As the "party in power" are not recognized by the prison directors, Sparks and Kirk and Warden Keigwin, we presume the latter thought it was the business of no one but themselves, and acted accordingly.

Mr. Henry B. Woolls, the gentlemanly and talented editor of the National Democrat, published in this city, arrived from a four weeks' trip to Florida yesterday. The brigadier looks hale and hearty, and the trip seems to have agreed with him mightily. Unlike a great many editors, he started with a four-ounce vial of whisky, procured from a drug store in this city, just for the purpose of preventing sickness, and only had occasion to use one-fourth of the quantity taken, and brought the rest back. We find no fault with his good luck, but we know a good many editors that, had they taken a barrel, would never have brought back a single drop, and whisky bills would have been presented for the next twenty years to come.

An elderly lady fell down yesterday on the corner of Spring and Market streets, bruising herself considerably. The lady was stepping from the sidewalk to the first stepping-stone, and stepped upon the beveled part, slipped and fell. These stones are beveled upon each end, and we have known persons time and again to meet with the same kind of accident, but never a very serious one. Why the stones were ever carved in such a shape is more than human tongue can tell, or anything like sense dictate. The first thing the city knows a suit will be instituted against her for damages, and then the authorities will see the necessity for taking up the stones and placing ones of a different shape instead.

For several weeks past burglaries have been committed almost every night, in different parts of the city, and the depredators thus far have eluded the vigilance of the police, who are ever awake and always around. Upon several occasions our marshal and the day police have staid up all night for the purpose of catching the rascals, but of no avail. If this thing continues longer it is the bounden duty of the Mayor and Council to increase the number of night police. We have but four night police, and for the protection of a city of the size of Jeffersonville, four are entirely inadequate to protect the interests and property of our citizens. Jeffersonville is so situated that more strangers pass through the city than through any other city in America. It is truly a city for strangers. Every thief and burglar aiming for operations in Louisville makes this a stopping place for a few days, and, in order to keep his hand in, tries his vocation here before going for larger game. It is for the general welfare of the country at large, the community hereabouts and our own immediate citizens, that the city government should provide ample protection for all against the infernal night-prowling hounds always infesting our place.

NEW ALBANY.

The City Council will meet in regular session to-night. Considerable business of importance will be transacted.

The Board of County Commissioners convene this morning. The charges against Mr. Brod, Superintendent of the County Poor Asylum, will probably be investigated.

James Buckley, who hails from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was registered on the station-house slate yesterday as drunk and disorderly. He will be a candidate for the rock-pile this morning.

Yesterday morning James Gresham, a carriage painter at Wyman & Tibbey's, while carelessly handling a loaded pistol, it was discharged, the ball passing through the left hand, at the lower joint of the little finger, shattering it so badly it had to be amputated.

Officer Jones found Seven-up Duvall Saturday night lying asleep in the market-house. He was beastly drunk, and had to be carried to the station-house. Yesterday morning his cage was empty, and the mystery was how he acquired energy enough to effect his escape.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Co-operative Industrial Society Saturday night, for the lack of a quorum the election of officers was indefinitely postponed. The present managers of the co-operative grocery report that establishment as on a solid basis, and returning handsome dividends to the stockholders.

There was a large crowd assembled to witness the boat race that was advertised to come off between the H. J. Reamer, Nettie Erwin, and Lady Thorne—the winning boat to be presented with a handsome pair of horns. The Nettie Erwin, being unable to get a crew, was drawn off. In order that the large crowd present might not be disappointed, the crews of the H. J. Reamer and Lady Thorne concluded to make a trial of their skill. Starting from the wharfboat together, the Reamer arrived at the stake-boat, opposite the Glass Works, some twenty lengths ahead of the Lady Thorne, where she waited for her rival. On their return the Reamer came in some distance ahead, an easy winner of the race. The H. J. Reamer was manned by Mulholland, Piburn, and Whitten, three of the best oarsmen around the falls. The crew of the Lady Thorne were mere amateurs.

☞ The atmosphere is said to be so dry at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, that a bowl of water left uncovered in the morning is dry at night, while ink vanishes from the inkstand, and becomes thick almost by magic.

☞ An experienced railroad traveler is not able to decide what position in a train is safest. He thinks the middle car rides the easiest, and may be somewhat less dangerous in case of accident, but adds that "no place in a car is wholly safe, and it has no more been decided which is the safest place in a railway train than where is the safest place on a body to have a boil."

☞ A monstrous shark, in length 11½ feet, and in girth 6 feet, was caught in the fish pond on Nahsawena, Mass., on Wednesday of last week. With a rope hitched to his caudal appendage, it required two yoke of oxen to drag him off the beach.

☞ A German in Milwaukee has made an elegant pair of wooden shoes, which he intends to send to Bismarck.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, June 3. }

Money has ruled rather easy during the week, but there is great complaint about slow collection and no money coming in from the South, but the banks accommodate their friends readily and none who offer first-class collateral or No. 1 names fail to get money at 9 or 10 per cent.

Exchange—Is not very active, but there is fair demand, and the supply is such as to cause the banks no inconvenience to get all the new exchange that they need at par to 1-20 per cent, and they sell at 1-10 to ⅛ premium.

Gold—Has weakened a little, but the change was not of much importance. It opened at 112¼, touched 112, and closed at 112⅛.

Gold	111⅞	112
Silver halves and quarters	103	105
Silver dimes	103	105

Government Bonds—Market not so active to-day.

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	116⅞	@117⅜
" '62	111	@112
" '64	111⅞	@111⅞
" '65	112⅝	@112⅞
" new '65	113⅜	@114⅜
" '67	113⅝	@114⅜
" '68	113⅝	@114⅜
10-40s	109	@110
Currency 6s	114⅞	@115⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Ad.	De.
Coupons '81	117¼	117⅜	117⅜	...	...
" '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
" '65 (new)	114	114⅜	114⅜	...	...
" '67	114	114⅜	114⅜	⅜	...
Coupons '68	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
10-40 coupons	110	110	110	...	...
Cy 6s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	...	...

We bring forward our quotations:

1871.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
May 1	111⅝	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
2	111⅝	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
3	111⅝	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
4	111⅜	111⅜	111	111⅜
5	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6	111⅜	111⅜	111	111
8	111⅜	....	....	....
9	111⅜	....	....	....
10	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
11	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
12	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
13	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
15	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
17	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
18	111⅜	112⅛	111⅜	112⅛
19	112	112⅜	112	112
20	111⅞	112	111⅞	112
22	111⅞	112	111⅞	111⅞
23	111⅞	112	111⅞	111⅞
24	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
25	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
26	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
27	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
29	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
30	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
31	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
Jun 1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	112	112⅛	112	112⅛
3	112¼	112¼	112	112⅛

Local Stocks and Bonds—We find no new features in the market for local securities, but there are still some buyers in quest of old and favorite securities, and, while that class of bonds and a few bank stocks are ready sale, other securities are hard to force on the market. First mortgage R. R. bonds bring good prices, and find ready purchasers, and city bonds are still in demand. There are orders unfilled for Bank of Kentucky, Northern and Merchants' Bank stock, and we report sales of Falls City Bank stock.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	116	118
National Bank, Second	100	102
National Bank, Planters'	98	100
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	97	100
Bank of Kentucky	100	101
Bank of Louisville	86	89
Merchants' Bank	119	121
Commercial Bank	75	76
Central Bank	99	100
Northern Bank	125	128
Citizens' Bank	116	118
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	104	105
Farmers' Bank	99	101
Security Bank	117	118
German Bank	130	..
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	99	100
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	45	47½
Central Savings Bank	50	..
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	44	46
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	91	92
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78	79
Gas Company stock	118	120

BONDS.

L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	98	99
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	*84	*85
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c.	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	83	85
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c.	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c.	..	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c.	77	80
City for bounty, 6 per c.	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c.	79	81
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	77	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	80	81
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	..	*89
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	85*	*91
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94½	*95½
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	90	91
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	84	85
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c.	80	81
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	89½	*90½
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	80
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	77	78
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	76
Caldwell county, 7 per c	76	78
McCracken county, 7 per c	72½	75
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	85
Cass county, Mo., new 10 per cent	..	*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per cent	..	*80
Marion county, Mo., 8 per cent	..	*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Money Matters in Cincinnati.

There was a greater activity in the money market than for some time past, both in discounting and the payment of checks, but it does not change the easy tone of the market. It is observed at some of the banks that the offerings of paper for discount represent nearly all branches of business, though none of them are particularly strong in their claims for favor. Complaints are now and then heard from the manufacturers that the banks are less liberal to them than they could rightfully expect, and some think that the interests under that head are discriminated against. It is said that the business of some of the establishments increases more rapidly than the means to conduct them accumulates out of their profits, and that they are cramped by the lack of facilities that the banks could readily afford. As a remedy for their troubles under this head some of the manufacturers are talking of the organization of a bank to be devoted especially to their interests. Whether there is a necessity for such a remedy or not the fact is well worthy consideration. It may be said that this is an evil which will remedy itself, and that if any interest needs bank favors it will get its share on equal terms with others. This will doubtless hold good as to current business, but it should be considered whether certain branches of business, especially manufacturing, may not be encouraged and built up by judicious assistance, and the area of the field for the use of credit thus continually enlarged. It is certainly good policy that everything that can should be done here to extend our manufacturing industries. They are not only better bases for future prosperity and wealth than are mere commercial interests, but they are coming to be our main dependence for future growth, and they must have an abiding place here that will be made permanent by low taxes, cheap money, inexpensive and comfortable living. The exercise of a judicious public spirit in banking—that which will have in view the upbuilding of important permanent interests—may not be as immediately remunerative as some other methods for realizing large profits, but it will produce good results—results not always attainable by mere competition—which, in the end, will pay better.—[Commercial, 3d.

In Memphis.

The local money market presented no new features worthy of comment to-day, and beyond a few transactions in bonds, and the usual daily routine of checking and depositing, nothing was done. The banks report an abundant supply of currency, and only a light demand for loans. Rates of interest range from 10@12 per cent. on "gilt-edge" paper, the inside being an exception. In the open market there seems to be an ample supply of capital seeking investment, but brokers and capitalists report considerable difficulty in securing the desired class of paper. Rates range from 1½@3 per cent., the latter being the rate on "shy" notes.—[Appeal, 2d.

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

The busy season is about closed, and we can expect very little demand from any quarter for boots and shoes. A few orders continue to come forward from the general trade, and an occasional late buyer makes his appearance in the market, but the sales are very meager, and confined to small lots of light goods to complete assortments. The local trade has also slacked off, and now rules very moderate. The jobbing houses have now plenty of leisure to examine stock, look up their accounts, and make preparations for future transactions when trade once more deigns to favor them with a call.

Manufacturers are still engaged to some extent on fine work, and there is a continuous demand in this direction. Prices generally rule firm and steady, and there are no present evidences of abatement in quotations. The export demand to South America and the West Indies continues moderately active.—[Mercantile Journal, 1st.

Exports of Old Hops.

Advices lately received from England that the hop crop in that country had been considerably damaged by blight have caused a good demand for export and a very firm market. During last week about 1,200 bales were shipped to English markets, and fully 500 bales are now engaged for shipment this week. The shipments have been entirely of old growth hops, of 1868 and 1869; the former brought from 2@3c, and the latter from 4@4½c. Shippers have bought only old hops, as the price of new would leave them no margin. There is still a scarcity of fine new here, and as only these hops will find a market in England the exports of new have been restricted. Prime old sell readily in English markets, as the English brewers can mix them with their fine hops with a satisfactory result, while American brewers cannot use old hops. Hops of the growth of 1869, for which shippers pay, say 4c, will bring on the other side from about 7@8c per lb; hence the good demand for shipment. The English markets are tending upward, and the market here is very firm for old, while new, which depend more on a demand from brewers, are not so firm. The reports as to the growing crop are contradictory as yet, one letter from a district stating the vine as presenting a very poor appearance, and another, from the same district, asserting that the prospect never was finer for a large crop. It is generally believed, however, that the next crop will not be as large by one-fourth as our last one.—[N. Y. Bulletin, 1st.

Shipments of Cotton Eastward.

There was billed north from Nashville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad during the month of May, 4,373 bales of cotton, which shows an increase of 757 bales compared with the same month of last year. The total shipments over the road from September 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871, inclusive, from Nashville proper, were 31,[illegible] bales; from Memphis, Selma and other points south, during the same period, 17,375 bales. Total shipments from all points north via Nashville, [illegible] against the last cotton year, in which 31,600 bales were shipped, showing an increase of 17,343 bales. During the current year, 4,6[illegible] bales have been shipped from Nashville via Cumberland river, all of which went north. From these figures it may be safely estimated that the shipments from this place over the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the current cotton year will probably exceed 100,000 bales.—[Nashville Banner, 2d.

The Wool Crop.

The season has arrived when the farmers, having prepared their wool for market, will be solicited to sell it, and of course they desire to realize as high a price as possible for it. The market opens in a favorable condition for them. The old stock is concentrated in the hands of the wealthier dealers and outside capitalists in the east, who having bought it for a speculation, are holding it at very full prices. Since the first of January there has been an advance of 4@5c. per lb. in New York on Western wool, and the opening prices for the new clip in the West are about 3@5c. per pound higher than one year ago. As to the amount of wool produced in the West this season, we have no reliable data, but there is no good reason for estimating it at less than last year, and the probability is that there has been an increase. The wool-growers last year received remunerative prices for their clip, and it would be contrary to all human experience to suppose that they would decrease their production under such circumstances. There has been an effort made by Eastern speculators to produce a belief that there is a short supply in the Eastern markets, and reports of a scarcity of wool have been freely circulated. To show that this is groundless, the New York Bulletin publishes the comparative receipts of domestic and foreign wool at New York and Boston from January 1 to May 31, which we reproduce as follows:

AT NEW YORK.

	1871. Bales.	1871. Pounds.	1870. Bales.	1870. Pounds.
Domestic	24,216	4,843,200	29,572	5,874,400
Foreign	26,416	12,771,900	16,122	7,046,500
Total	50,632	17,615,100	45,694	12,920,900

AT BOSTON.

	1871. Bales.	1871. Pounds.	1870. Bales.	1870. Pounds.
Domestic	56,732	11,246,400	54,664	10,982,900
Foreign	10,316	4,642,200	11,752	5,301,900
Total	67,048	15,888,600	66,446	16,284,700
Total at N. Y. and Boston	117,680	33,503,700	111,946	29,155,600

This shows an increase in the supply during the five months from January 1 of 4,451,000 pounds as compared with the corresponding time last year. Turning to England, we find that there was imported into the United Kingdom the [illegible] time last year, giving an increased supply of nearly 36,200,000 pounds. With these facts before them, the farmers may be better able to determine whether it is better to sell their wool as soon as it is ready for market, or hold it back, as the speculators desire them to do, until they have sold out the old wool at high prices, when they will turn round and attempt to run prices down as vigorously as they now try to run them up.—[Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.

The Cotton Crop.

The Southern cotton crop of 1869-70 came nearly up to the extravagant estimates of the Northern journals. That of last year surpassed the highest estimates. There is great danger, therefore, this season, of over-estimating the planting and the probable yield. Foreign buyers of our great staple have been twice deceived with large crops, and as they are not familiar with the condition of the Southern States they will be the more ready to expect in the future the same rapid increase of cotton culture that has characterized the past two years.

Large estimates of the planting this season will, therefore, the more quickly obtain advocates, and there is great danger that our planters may be subjected to heavy losses on that account. The enormous decline of cotton the past season totally upset the calculations of planters, and very few could show any net profits from the year's business. The whole agricultural community, in fact, was nearly impoverished. Planters that raised splendid crops could scarcely obtain supplies for the rest of the season, the proceeds from their cotton being barely sufficient to pay the cost of its production. Thousands of negroes at the end of the year were in debt to their employers, and they had drawn only food and clothing.

Such a state of affairs could not fail to result in a larger acreage being put under breadstuffs this season. The laboring force of the South has not materially increased, so that an increase in acreage of breadstuffs must inevitably cause reduced cotton planting. The fact of the reduction of the area in cotton is more generally admitted, but the extent of the reduction is a point of dispute, and we are glad to see some of our Northern contemporaries contending for liberal figures.

The estimate is that the falling off is nearly one million acres, or over half a million bales. The planting last season was for about 3,800,000 bales. An extraordinarily long picking season, together with the lavish use of fertilizers, made a crop considerably above these figures. The planting this year is, therefore, for three and one-quarter million bales, with an average season.

The season thus far has been very bad, and has injured the stand and the young plants to such an extent that it is useless to expect a very fine yield under any circumstances. Fertilizers might have enabled the plants to overcome early injuries, but they have not been extensively used this year.—[N. O. Picayune, 1st.

General Remarks.

The most remarkable feature in the market during the week just closing is the advance in cotton of 1½c per lb, and the excitement in the cotton markets elsewhere. The prospect is not very flattering for a crop this year, and the consequence is a steady advance. The leaf tobacco market continues very active at the advanced prices established last week, with no indications of letting up, and with rather better receipts. The grocery market is quiet, with a decline of ⅛c per lb on hard and soft refined sugars. Country produce is still on the decline—the old stock of potatoes going down 90c per bushel on arrival; new ones are expected in liberal quantities at the opening of next week; closing quotations to-day $6 25 per bbl. Onions, beans, peas and beets are arriving in small quantities from the South, and readily taken up. Provisions are exceedingly dull; no sales to-day; no inquiries. It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at correct quotations, but round lots could be bought at a considerable concession from the rates as published. Dry goods and other standard articles are in fair demand. Flour and grain continue active at full prices, while dairy produce is a drug—hard to work off.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	1	225	Lard, tcs	..	20
Bacon, casks	75	135	Lard, kegs	..	39
Butter, pa	4	..	Malt, sks	220	317
Barley, sks	..	..	Mules, head	10	..
Bagging, pcs	241	..	Molasses, bbls	5	15
Cotton, bales	435	445	Mackerel, pa	1	13
Cotton yarn, bls	..	15	Nails, kgs	98	67
Coffee, bgs	12	80	Oil, bbls	179	255
Cheese, bxs	62	35	Oats, sks	..	..
Candles, bxs	..	106	Pork, bbls	..	1
Cement, bbls	..	827	Pork, pcs	10	..
Corn, bgs	150	471	Potatoes, bbls	125	19
Cattle, head	10	..	Rye, sks	248	17
Dried fruit, pa	..	..	Sugar, hhds	10	125
Eggs, bbls	6	..	Sugar, bxs	242	178
Flour, bbls	606	609	Seed, bgs	131	1
Feathers, sks	..	..	Tobacco, hhds	291	256
Hides, lots	18	81	Tobacco, bxs	37	285
Hogs, No	10	..	Whisky, bbls	28	60
Hay, bales	128	53	Wheat, sks	168	2
Horses, No	14	24	Wool, sks	2	22
Iron, pig, tons	..	13			

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—Market generally quiet. Dealers quote common qualities at $1 75@2 75 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 75@3 50 per dozen.

BATTING—Is quiet, with ample stocks. Dealers quote extra at 20@21; No. 1 at 18@19c; No. 2 15@16c; common 13½@14c.

BAGGING—The market is quiet; stocks accumulating. Dealers are holding at 20@21c for round lots.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and prices are weak at quotations.

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	25	@32
4-bushel burlaps	19	@20
2-bushel do	13	@15
Gunnies, in bales	19	@20
Gunnies, resewed	21	@

CEMENT—Is in fair demand and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 90 per bbl. Sales of 827 bbls at quotations.

COAL—Coal is quiet and firm, and dealers quote Pittsburg afloat at 12@12½c in barges and boats, and 16c to the city trade. Pomeroy coal is held at 10c in barges.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is very quiet, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	14	@15	c
No. 500, per dozen, at	13	@	c
" 600, " at	1½	@	c
" 700, " at		10	c
Pound yarns at	27	@28	c
Carpet chain at	27	@30	c
Candle wick at	27	@28	c
Carpet warp, white, at	28	@	c
" colored, at	35	@	c

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady.

Peaches, 2 & 3lb	$3 25@3 50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 25@3 50
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 30@2 50
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 75@4 25
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	1 90@9 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 00@3 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 50@5 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	1 80@6 75
Pickles, English	4 00@7 00

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

CANDIES—The market is steady with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double Refined candies	16	@18
Fancy Candy—		
Machine Drops	18	@20
Balls and Kisses	18	@20
Bar Candy	20	@25
Nut Candy	18	@25
Gum Drops	30	@35
Arabian Gum Drops	19	@25
Imperials	31	@35
Rock Candy	23	@25
Lozenges	25	@40
Common pan work	20	@30
Fine Almonds	30	@45
No. 2 do	25	@30
Plain Creams	28	@35
Decorated Creams	31	@35
Cordial Goods	30	@35

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for whisky and flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady.

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50@1 75
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 60
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60@
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@15 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—The market is unchanged and dealers quote:

Baling twine	18	@19
Hemp twine per doz	65	@75
Cotton twine	28	@40
Jute rope	13	@14
Cotton rope	27	@30
Manilla rope	18½	@19½
Sisal rope	16½	@18
Tarred rope	18	@20

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and prices for oranges and lemons have advanced.

Oranges, per box	$7 50@9 00
Lemons, per box	7 00@8 50
Layer raisins, per box	3 00@4 25
Figs, per lb	15@ 20
Zante currants, per lb	13½@ 14

FERTILIZERS—Are in moderate request and prices have undergone no change. Dealers quote land plaster at $[illegible] per ton; Peruvian guano at 5c per lb; bone superphosphate at $[illegible] per ton; bromophosphate $60 per ton.

HOPS—Are dull at 10c per lb.

HAY—There has been only a moderate demand during the past week, and prices have ruled steady at $12 50@16 00 per ton for the various grades on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@1 80 advance. Sales to-day of 200 bales choice from store at $17@18.

HIDES—The market is quiet, but prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@15c, and green salted at 8½@9c per lb.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270; hackled tow $130@135.

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a good demand, and the market is active.

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	35 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 25
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEATHER—Is unchanged, and stocks are ample. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	37	French calf pr dz	[illegible]
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter	34@35	Hog skins	12@18
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	42	Calf coatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@26
Calf city	1 25@1 75		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@64		

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is no change in prices. A moderate demand is reported. Lower grades are well supplied; higher in good demand.

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 25
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	60	@ 70
[illegible]	60	@ 70
Va. extra ½s and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	62	@ 65
Ky. black sweet, 10s and 12s	60	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	66	@ 68
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60	@ 62

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	18	@20
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	23	@25
Filberts, per lb	15	@
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	12	@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	18	@
English walnuts, per lb	15	@
Pecans, per lb	25	@30

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bale	$4 75@5 00
Tar, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Rosin, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	65

OILS—Are quiet, with a fair demand.

Linseed oil	1 00@1 05	Gasoline	20 25
Lard oil	1 00@1 05	Bank oil	65
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	23@ 25	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. Dealers quote as follows:

Bran, per ton, at	$18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	23 00@26 00

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations.

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	14½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

PEANUTS—Prices have advanced, and prime lots command 10@11c.

SALT—The market is steady with a fair demand.

Seven bushel barrels	2 60
Small barrels	3 00
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 8@8½c. Grease is in light request at 6½@9c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate is firm and active. There is a large demand for roofing. Dealers quote:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 00
do IX do	14 00
12x12 IC do	12 00
do IX do	15 00
14x20 IC do	12 00
do IX do	15 00
do XX do	18 50
do XXX do	21 50
Roofing IC Charcoal	10 25
do IX	13 25
10x14 IC Coke	10 00
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	40c
Small pigs	42c
Bar	45c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	37c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	10c
do less than cask	11c
Slab	9c
Fence Wire.	
Bright wire	25 per cent off list.
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	13c
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $8 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts as yet are light, and meet with ready sale. Dealers are paying 30@32c for unwashed, and 45@48c for tub washed.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2, "	8 @ 8 50
" " 3, "	7 @ 7 50
Painted B'kts "	2 05@ 2 15
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1, "	10 00@10 50
" " 2, "	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted "	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards "	2 15@ 2 40
Selves "	1 75@ 2 25

WINDOW GLASS—Prices are steady. The following are the card rates, with 40 per cent. off to the trade.

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	28x24 to 26x40	9 00
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
20x28 to 24x36			50

Louisville Grain and Flour Market.

WHEAT—The market is active, and wheat is firm. Dealers quote Mediterranean, amber or hill wheat at $1 35@1 40, and white at $1 40@1 50 on arrival. Sales from store are made at $1 45@1 55 for red, and $1 55@1 65 for white.

CORN—The demand is fair, and prices are firm at quotations. Sales are made from first hands on arrival of ear at 55@57c; shelled at 56@58c. Dealers add for commissions, costs of handling, &c. Sales to-day 1,500 bush mixed at quotations.

OATS—The market is unchanged. Dealers quote on arrival at 52½@55c in bulk, and 62@68c, sacks included, delivered.

RYE—Quiet. Dealers quote at 95c@$1 per bu on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet. Dealers quote spring at 95c@$1, and fall $1 10@1 15 on arrival.

MALT—The market is firm and active. Dealers quote spring at $1 10; fall at $1 20@1 25; rye malt at $1 15@1 20. Sales to-day of 600 bushels No. 1 fall at $1 25; 500 bushels spring at $1 10 and 200 bushels rye at $1 10.

FLOUR—Market active, and dealers now quote: Fine, $4 75@5 25; superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra, $6 00@6 25; extra family, $6 50@7 00; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy $7 75@8 50. Rye flour, $6 @6 25. Sales to-day, 900 bbls as follows: 300 assorted at quotations; 100 extra at $6 75; 100 extra family at $7; 300 A No. 1 at $7 75; 100 fancy at $8 50@8 75.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—New Southern—small lots received and held at $3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and dealers are selling at 27@28c; prices which have ruled for a long time past.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $1 75@2 per bush, New York held at $2 25@2 50. Snap beans are held at $2 50 per bushel.

BEETS—New Southern are held at $10 per bbl.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut-oak command $12 50@13 50 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $75 per load.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and dealers quote at 3½@4c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is glutted, and prices have declined; common to fair commands 10@15c; good to choice 16@18c; W. R. 22@25c. Sales of 1,000 lbs fair country at 15c.

CABBAGE—Market nearly bare; held at $14@15 per hundred.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for dried fruit is fair, and half peaches are quiet at 10@10½c; quarters 7@8c, and dried apples 3½@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are fair, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 14c per doz.

FLAXSEED—Is in light request, and dealers quote at $1 70 per bu for prime lots.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 63@65c per lb.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 65c.

ONIONS—Now arriving, are held at $5 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Market moderately active; chickens, fair to choice, at $2 25@3 50 per dozen.

POTATOES—The market is fairly supplied. Prime Northern peachblows on arrival at 90c. Sales to-day of 290 bushels from store at $1; 10 bbls new Southern at $6 25 from store.

Louisville Grocery Market.

In this department a fair business has been transacted during the week, but closes quiet.

COFFEE—Prices rule firm for the various descriptions, with fair jobbing demand. Dealers quote as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Singapore	23
Laguayra	19 @20

CANDLES—There is no change whatever in the price of candles and manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand. Dealers quote full weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c. Sales of 100 boxes 12-oz at quotations.

CHEESE—Has declined. New Ohio factory is held at 12@12½c; pineapple at 20@28c. Sales of 80 boxes O. F. at quotations.

FISH—Prices are weak with a light demand and the market is well supplied.

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	$30 00@36 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, medium	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	10 00@11 00
Do No. 1, kits, 15 lb $2 00; 20 lb.	2 60
Do No. 2, kits, 15 lb, $1 40; 20 lb.	1 80
Do No. 3, kits, 15 lb. $1 25; 20 lb.	1 60
White fish, half bbl, No. 1, 100 lbs net	8 00
Do No. 2, do do	7 50
Codfish, per lb	8@8½c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 00
Sardines, for ¼ add ½ boxes	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 40@ 1 50
do 2 lb cans	2 40@ 2 50

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 65@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 45@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No 1 at 6½@7¼c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c. Sales 50 boxes Olive and German at [illegible].

STARCH—Is steady, and agents and jobbers are selling at 5@8c per lb.

SUGARS—The market is firm for New Orleans; hard and soft refined are off ⅛c.

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11 @11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11¾@12¼
Choice do	12 @12½
Crushed, powdered, and granulated	14½@14¾
A coffee	13¼@13½
B coffee	13 @13¼
Extra C	12¾@13
C yellow	12½@12¾
Circle C	12¼@12½
Yellow	11¾@12
Demerara	12½@

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60 as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Louisville Provision Market.

The week has been dull in the way of transactions, while quotations are merely nominal:

Bacon—Dealers quote clear rib at 9c, clear sides 9½c, shoulders 7@7½c. Bulk meats ½c lower.

Hams—Sugar-cured are held at 14@14½c; plain at 12½@13½c.

Mess Pork—Dealers hold at $16. Rump pork at $13 50@14 50.

Lard—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 11c, in kegs at 12½c.

Louisville Seed Market.

The season is over except for millet, Hungarian and buckwheat; prices for which dealers quote as follows:

Millet	1 25@1 50
Hungarian	1 50@
Buckwheat	1 50@1 75

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Trade continues fair for the season. Dealers quote as follows: Brown Sheetings and Shirtings—Cannelton, 15c; Great Western, 11½; Anchor, 11½; Penn Mills, 11½; Eagle, 11½; Simon Kenton, 11½; Lone Star, 11½; Macon, 11; Tallassee, 11½; Kennedale, 11½; Eastern standards, 12½; Osnaburgs, 7-8 12½@15c; do 4-4, 15@18; Pepperell E fine, 13; do R, 12; do [illegible] do N, 10. Bleached—[illegible] Lonsdale [illegible] Pepperell 6-4, 25; do 7-4, 27; do 8-4, [illegible] 40. Worsted Braids—Common colors, [illegible] colors, 60. Cambrics—Paper, 11@12, Glazed, [illegible]. Prints—Allens, 10½; Amoskeag, [illegible]; Cocheco, 11; Dunnels A, 11; Lon. mourning, 10; Merrimac D, 11; do W, 12; do chintz, 11½; Pacific, 10½; Spragues fancy, 10½; do frock, 11; Bedford, 7½; American, 10½; Dunnels fancy, 11; Garners, 10; Arnolds, 8½; Hamiltons, 10½; Richmonds, 10½; Wamsutta, 7½; Gloucester, 10½. Tickings—Conestoga, g. m., 31; do extra, 35; Everett, 25; Falls City, 22; do A, 25; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. Stripes—Amoskeag, 18; Albany, 16; American, 12; Jewett City, 12. Brown Drills—Starr A, 13½; Pepperell, 13½; Laconia, 13½; Winthrop, 13. Denims—Ogden A brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 28½. Ginghams—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 16; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 22@30. Corset Jeans—Bates, 16; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag, 13; do sateen, 15. Spool Cotton—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 80; Stafford Bros, 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6 cd, 70; do enameled, 40. Jeans—Kentucky, 40@60; Eastern, 15@65.

Louisville Drug Market.

A fair week's business is reported, and prices have ruled firm. Dealers quote: Alcohol, $1 90@2 00. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 25@1 30. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, $1 00. Chloroform, lb, $1 25@1 30. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 40@42c. Gum Opium, lb, $7 00. Indigo, lb, $1 50@1 65. Licorice, Calab, lb, 45@47c. Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings', 4@45c. Morphine, P. & W., oz., $6. Madder, lb, 18c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 90@2 00. Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 35@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $3 25@3 50. Oil, sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 25@5 50. Oil, cassia, pound, $2 25@3 50. Oil, lemon, pound, $5 50@5 75. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 40. Rosin, bbl, $4 00@6 00. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb, 6¾c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $15 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz, $16 00. Sulphur, roll, pound 4@4½c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@12c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon 62c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 68c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Louisville Liquor Market.

Copper Whisky—There is no change of special significance to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10 to $1 75 for steam copper and $1 50 to $6 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand.

Rectified Whisky—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, any prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

Highwines—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made during the week at 88c, but the market closes firm at 90c, with small sales at that figure.

Alcohol—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gal.

Cologne Spirits—Are unchanged at $1 05@1 15 per gal.

Brandies—Are in good supply. Dealers quote: Cognac oranges, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

Wines—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@2 50.

Rums.—New England rums are quoted at $1 50 @3 00 per gal.

Ale—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Louisville Iron and Steel and Nail Market.

The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows:

Bar, lb, S C, 3½@3¾; bar, lb, C C, 4½@4¾; Hoop, coopers', 5@6; Sheet, boiled, 5@5½; C C 7@7½; Boiler, 6½@8½; Nail rod, 8@8½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@8.

Steel—Cast per lb, English 20@22; American 15@18; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15.

Plow-Wings and Slabs—Steel plow slabs 9½c; iron plow wings, 6@6½c; steel plow wings 9½c; iron plow slabs 5½@5½c.

Horse and Mule Shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 per keg.

PIG IRON—Is in fair request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00@

NAILS—Prices are firm, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 40@4 50 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market has been excited all the week with a gradual, steady advance, equal to 1½c per lb since last Saturday, when middling cotton was quoted at 16c. The advance in the last two weeks is 2½c. Dealers to-day quote as follows:

Middling	17½c
Low middling	16½c
Good ordinary	15½c
Ordinary	12½c

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of the week were 1,304 hhds at remunerative prices. This is a gain in the number of hhds of 116 hhds over last week. The market has been animated and bidding active. The demand is very heavy in choice cutting-leaf, and as the article now arriving is in somewhat better order than previous receipts, prices are also better.

The following quotations present a fair statement of the market at the close:

Factory lugs	$4 50@ 4 75	$4 50@ 5 00
Planters' com'n lugs	4 75@ 5 25	5 25@ 5 75
Planters' good lugs	5 25@ 6 00	5 75@ 6 50
Fine to choice leaf	10 00@11 00	11 00@12 00
Common sound leaf	6 00@ 6 75	6 25@ 6 75
Good sound leaf	7 00@ 8 00	7 50@ 9 00
Good to fine cutting l'f	15 00@20 00	
Choice cutting leaf	20 00@30 00	
Bright wrappers	18 00@40 00	18 00@40 00

The following table will show the sales for the week, for the three days in June, for the current year, and for the week ending June 4, 1870:

Warehouses	Sales for the week	Sales for three days in June	Sales for the year	Sales for corr'g date last year	Gain
Boone	210	80	4,857	3,520	1,337
Farmers'	269	120	4,482	3,580	902
Louisville	232	104	5,973	5,169	804
Ninth-street	160	119	3,873	4,622	
Pickett	327	148	7,785	7,076	709
Planters'	106	64	2,081	1,170	911
Total	1,304	635	29,051	25,137	

Showing a gain for the year of 3,914 hhds.

The sales to-day at the six warehouses were — hhds, as per statement below. For a review of the transactions during the month of May, readers are referred to an article in the local columns, "The Tobacco Trade."

The Planters' House sold 24 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $10, 8; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at 8 70; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at 9 50, 7 70; 1 hhd Barren county low leaf at 6 70; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 6; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at 9 10; 1 hhd Henderson county trash at 4 95; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at 5 55.

The Ninth-street House sold 33 hhds, with 2 rejections: 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $4 85, 5 30; 5 hhds Warren county leaf at $5 80 to 8; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $4 60; 5 hhds Daviess county leaf at $7 to 8 50; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at $6 30 to 7; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $11; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $6 20; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $9 75; 3 hhds Owen county lugs at $6 60 to 7 85; 10 hhds Owen county leaf at $11 to 22 50.

The Boone House sold 20 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $9 50; 2 hhds Adair county leaf at $7 90 and 7 30; 2 hhds Cumberland county lugs at $6 60 and 5 50; 1 hhd Larue county leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Indiana common lugs at $7 30; 1 hhd Indiana common lugs at $5 25; 1 hhd Grayson county common lugs at $5 30; 1 hhd Grayson county common leaf at $6 50; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $4 70 and 4 75; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $5 35; 2 hhds Hart county low and common leaf at $8 20 and 6 80; 1 hhd factory trash at $3 95; 2 hhds Green county common lugs at $5 60 and 5 05; 2 hhds Green county common leaf at $8 20 and 6 80.

The Farmers' House sold 27 hhds: 3 hhds Owen county good leaf at $16 25, 17 50, 21 50; 4 hhds Owen county common leaf at 10, 10 50, 11, 12; 4 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at 9 40, 7 40, 5 95, 6 90; 4 hhds Trimble county common leaf and lugs at 9 70, 7 40, 6 80, 5 50; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at 7 80, 7 50; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at 7 20, 6 90, 6; 3 hhds Hart county common leaf at 6 80, 6 90, 6 80; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at 5 15, 5 25, 5 30; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at 4 90.

The Louisville House sold 40 hhds: 3 hhds Owen county leaf at $20, 19 50 and 13 75; 3 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at $7 30, 7 20 and 7 10; 9 hhds Butler county leaf at $10, 7, 6 84, 6 70, 7, 7 30, 6 90, 7 and 7 10; 8 hhds Butler county lugs at $6, 5 70, 5 35, 5 60, 4 90, 5 45, 5 65 and 5 45; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf at $7 and 6 60; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $5 50; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 50, 5 95 and 6 20; 2 hhds lugs at $5 50 and 5 25; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $6 90; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $9 60; 3 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at $5 to 8 40; 3 hhds Henderson county leaf at $10, 10 and 9.

The Pickett House sold 48 hhds: 3 hhds Henry county leaf at $10 75, 11 75, 11 50; 2 hhds Henry county [illegible] Hart county leaf at $10, 7 40, 6 40; 6 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $10 25, 10 25, 8 70, 7 10, 6 50; 6 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs at $6, 5 60, 5 50, 5 90, 5 40, 5 [illegible] hhds Tennessee leaf at $9, 8 75, 7 25, 6 70; 3 hhds Tennessee lugs $6 [illegible]; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf at $7 80, 6 80, 6 70; 10 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6, 5 35, 5 85, 5 50, 5 15, 5 20, 5, 4 95, 4 65, 5 30; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at $7, 6 80, 6 60; 6 hhds McLean county lugs at $5 75, 5 70, 5 75, 5 30; 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $7 50, 6 50, 6 40, 7, 6 60; 2 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6, 5 35; 2 hhds Webster county leaf at $7, 6 70; 4 hhds Union county leaf at $8 30, 6 90, 8 50, 6 50.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, June 3—P. M.

The Gold market has been rather dull; opening at 112¼, selling down to 111⅞, and then rising to 112⅛. Loans were made at 1@3 1½ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were about $44,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $1,418,000 and for the week $3,080,500.

The Government bond market was quiet but firm, with but little change in prices.

The bears continued their attack on the stock market to-day, but the gold plan mentioned yesterday seems to have failed, as it appears difficult to advance the price. The bears have oversold stocks heavily, and almost the entire list is in active borrowing demand, but more particularly noticeable in Lake Shore, Rock Island, New York Central and Union Pacific. The features of the market have been Rock Island and Lake Shore, which have been strong and active all day. The remainder of the list were hardly steady. The weakest stocks have been Western Union, Central Pacific and Pacific Mail. The market closed heavy on all except Lake Shore and Rock Island, which were buoyant. A rapid recovery in prices is looked for next week, as the heavy short interest of course forms the first basis for an upward turn when the cliques are ready.

Money was abundant at 3@4 per cent., and the bank statement, which is favorable, indicates continued ease in money. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$360,510
Specie, decrease	1,509,234
Legal-Tenders, increase	2,679,415
Deposits, increase	[illegible]
Circulation, decrease	162,521

State securities are steady and without change.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117⅜@
Coupons of '62	111⅞@
Coupons of '64	111⅞@
Coupons of '65	112⅜@
Do new	114⅜@
Coupons of '67	114⅜@
Coupons of '68	114⅜@
Ten-forties	110 @
Currency 6's	115⅜@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95⅛@	Old Virg'ia	69 @
Old Tenn	70½@	Old N. Car	47 @
New Tenn	70½@	New N. Car	28½@
New Virg'a	73 @		

STOCKS.

Canton	83½	Rock Island	123⅝
Western U. Tel	58⅝	N. J. Cen't	111½
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	61⅝
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	81⅝
Do preferred	8	Tol. & Wabash	60⅝
Adams Express	81½	Do preferred	82
Wells & Fargo	45¼	Ft. Wayne	98¼
Amer. Express	56	Terre Haute	29
U. S. Express	53½	Do preferred	60
Pacific Mail	48⅞	Chi. & Alton	119
N. Y. Cent'l, con	97⅞	Do preferred	132
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	92⅝	Ohio & Mis'sippi	46½
Erie	29	C. C. and C	89¾
Erie preferred	51	Burlington	156
Harlem	133	Lake Shore	115⅝
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C	28
Reading	116	Ill. Cent	134
Mich. Central	124½	Union Pacific	33
Pittsburg	119	Cent'l Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	84⅝	Union Pac. bonds	92⅝
Do preferred	97⅞		

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Beeves, receipts 5,800 head. The market is active but prices are very bad for Western men. Chicago and Buffalo cattle lost money; 7c was the highest price paid for full droves, and 7½c for selected lots. The bulk of the sales were at from 6 to 6⅝c; good cattle sold at 6½@6⅝c; oxen at 5½@5⅝c; bulls at 4½@5c. Very many will go through in first hands. The supply was largely in excess of the demand, and this was the worst market of the season, prices being fully ¼@½c lower than last week, and closing with a downward tendency. Prosper Eastman sold 27 head of Ohio, 1,570 lbs., at 7c. Henry Howenstein sold 65 head of Illinois, 1,260 lbs., at 6⅝c. B. Coon sold 30 head of Missouri, 1,250 lbs., at 5¾c. Rubel & Myers sold 80 head of Illinois stillers, 1,260 lbs., at $6 10. W. Robins sold 70 head of Kentucky, 1,220 lbs., at 6¼c. Henry Rankin sold 128 head of Illinois, 1,250 lbs., at 6½c; 60 head of Missouri oxen, 1,500 lbs., at 5½c. Henry Rosenthal sold 54 head of Illinois, 1,200 lbs., at 6⅛@6⅝c; 35 head, 1,180 lbs., at 6⅜c; 18 head, 1,175 lbs., at 6⅛c; 16 head, 1,460 lbs., at 7c; 34 head of Texans at 5¾c. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 18 head of Missouri oxen, 1,360 lbs., at 5¾c. Yeoman & Warner sold 80 head of Iowa, 1,380 lbs., at 6½c; 77 head of Illinois, 1,300 lbs., at 6⅛@6⅜c. F. Farthing sold 30 head of Missouri, 1,390 lbs., at 6⅜c. M. Gallice sold 50 head of Kentucky, 1,220 lbs., at 6⅛@6⅝c; 40 head of Illinois, 1,050 lbs., at 6⅜c.

Sheep, receipts 6,600 head. The market has been no more active to-day and very little business was done. There is no change in prices since yesterday, but they are ¼c higher than last week. Ohio shorn, 75 lbs. 5¼c, 90 lbs. 5⅜c, 82 lbs. at 5¾c; wool, 80 lbs. 6⅜c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 3.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; middling uplands 18½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 60@5 90; common to good extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice $6 25@6 80; white Western extra $6 80@7 15; Ohio extras $6 25@6 90; St. Louis $6 25@9 00. Rye flour $4 25@6 10. Cornmeal $3 87½ for Western. Whisky is quiet at 92½c. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 210,000 bushels; new spring $1 48@1 50; red and amber $1 62@1 64. Rye is quiet; State $1 13. Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 137,000 bushels; Western mixed, unsound [illegible] and sound 70@72c; choice yellow 70@76c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 73,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 63@67c. Leather is firm; South American 25½@26c; Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool is quiet and firm; extra Ohio 54c; pulled 40@52c; tubbed 63@65c. Hay 90c@$1 for shipping and $1 10@1 30 for retail lots. Hops are firm; State 8@13c; Western 6@9c. Coffee, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; Rio 13@16c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Rice 8@9½c. Petroleum, crude 14½@15c and refined 25½c. Pork, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mess, new $15 37½@15 50; prime $13@14; prime mess new $15 50@15 50; mess, seller June to August $15 25@15 50. Beef is dull; mess $10@14; extra $14@17. Beef hams are nominal at 25@26c. Tierce beef, prime mess $20@25; India mess $[illegible]. Cut meats are inactive; hams 10@12½c; shoulders 6@6½c. Middles are dull. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged; seller June 10½c. Butter, the market is better; Western 10@21c; State 13@27c. Cheese, the market is dull at 5@12c.

Later—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $6 65@6 35 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; spring $1 48@1 49; red and amber $1 60@1 64. Rye is nominal at $1@1 05. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 63@67½c. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; unsound 67@70 and sound 71@72½c. Mess pork is steady. Eggs are steady at 17@17½c.

Metals—Copper, ingot is active. Lake Superior 21½@21½c. Pig iron, Scotch is weak at $30@35; American is firm at $32@36. Bar iron $70@75. Sheet iron, Russia 11½@12c gold. Nails, cut $4 75, clinch $6 25@6 75 and horse shoe 19@31c.

Dry Goods—The wholesale business is almost at a standstill, as the importing interest and wholesale jobbers are mainly supplying only the nearby trade with limited quantities of seasonable goods. In prices there is but little change, but the market for textiles, on the whole, is buoyant in sympathy with raw materials. We quote Pacific Mills percales at 22½c, both for shirting and dress styles; Pacific lawns 14c for fancies, solid colors, &c.; Sprague's 10½c; fancy prints 10½c; pinks 11½c; shirtings 9½c; Mallory prints 11½c; Merrimac shirtings 10½c; Washington double pinks 11½c; Amoskeag ginghams 13c; heavy brown sheetings 11½@12c, and light makes 11½c.

St. Louis, June 3.—Cotton, the market is firm; good ordinary 14½c; middling 16½c. Flour, the market is quiet; superfine fall $5 50@5 75; extra fall $6@6 10, double extra fall $6 25@6 40. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No 2 spring $1 30; No 3 fall $1 45; strictly prime $1 60@1 63. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 47½@50½c for mixed in bulk and 59@60½c for white sacked. Oats, the market is dull; No 2 mixed 50c in elevator; 55@57c sacked. Rye is quiet at 7½@79c. Whisky is higher at 90@91c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is lower at $15@15 25. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are lower; clear rib and clear sides 8½@9c, the latter on orders; hams, sugar-cured 14@14½c. Lard is nominally lower; 9@9½c is offered for choice steam and 9½c asked. Hogs range at $3 25@5 50. Cattle are quiet at $3@3 [illegible] for interior; $3 25@3 50 for common; $3 75@4 75 for fair to prime; $5@5 50 for choice. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,400 barrels of flour, 3,800 bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, 9,800 bushels oats, 1,300 bushels rye, 188 head hogs.

Cincinnati, June 3.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; middling 17½@17¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 54@55c. Rye, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries are unchanged, but the demand is good at full prices. Linseed oil is quiet and prices are weak. Lard oil is quiet and prices are weak. Eggs are dull and prices have declined to 11½c. Butter, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged at $15. Lard is dull and prices unchanged; nominally 9⅜@9½c. Bulk meats, the demand is good at full prices; sales of 500,000 lbs, closing at, shoulders 5¾c; sides 6¾c, 7½c and 7½c, but the demand was freely met. Bacon, the demand is fair and market firm, closing at 6¾c, 8½c and 8¾c; there were sales of shoulders at 6c, and clear rib at 8c. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 90c.

Chicago, June 3.—Flour, the market is quiet but firm. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is more active at $1 26 [illegible] cash. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is active and prices are firm, closing ½c higher; 51½@52½c cash. Oats, No 2 the market is active and prices are ½@¾c higher at 47⅝@48⅝c. Rye, No 2, the market is firmer at 83½@85c. Barley, No 2 spring, the market is dull. Highwines are firmer at 89½c. Mess pork is firmer, closing at $14 50 cash. Lard and meats are steady and prices unchanged. Hogs are active at $3 50@4 05. Cattle, prices are weak at $4 40@6 85. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 barrels of flour, 42,000 bushels of wheat, 243,000 bushels corn, 72,000 bushels oats, 655 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs. Shipments, 7,000 barrels of flour, 31,000 bushels wheat, 233,000 bushels corn, 32,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 8,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are active at 4c on corn and 4½c on wheat.

Memphis, June 3.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm at 17c; receipts for the past day 300 bales; shipments 465 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Cornmeal is active at $3 20@3 25. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 73@74c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined to 65@66c. Hay, the market is dull at $19@21. Bran, the market is bare. Lard is dull and prices are drooping at 12½@13c. Mess pork is dull and prices have declined to $15 50@16. Bacon is dull and prices are nominal.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—Petroleum, crude, the market is quiet and prices are weak; sales of 1,000 bbls of Parker's oil at 13½c on the spot or seller June 13⅝c; seller July 13¾@13⅞c; seller July to December 13½@13⅝c; seller all the year 13½c. Refined, the market is quiet and prices are weak; sales of 500 bbls, seller June at 23¾c; sales of 500 bbls on the spot at 23c; seller July 23c; seller August 23½c.

Philadelphia, June 3.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; Ohio and Indiana $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 60@1 63. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; yellow 75@76c; mixed Western 73c. Oats are active at 63@71c. Petroleum, crude 19½c, and refined 25½c. Whisky is unchanged.

New Orleans, June 3.—Mess pork is dull and lower at $16. Bacon is dull; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9c; clear sides 9½c; sugar-cured hams 13@14c. Lard is dull and easier; tierce 10½@10½c; keg 12@14½. Whisky is dull and lower. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 124; New York sight drafts ⅜ premium. Gold 112¾.

Baltimore, June 3.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak. Wheat is scarce and firm. Corn is scarce and firm; white Southern 80c. Oats are scarce and firm at 64@68c. Provisions are weak, but prices are unchanged. Whisky is quiet and without any change.

Nashville, June 3.—Cotton, no sales; holders ask 17c for low middling. Bacon, clear sides 10½c; hams 12½c; shoulders 7½c; sugar-cured hams 15½c sacked. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 25@6 50.

Cotton Markets.

New Orleans, June 3.—Cotton, the market is active and prices are higher; middling 17@17⅛c.

Charleston, June 3.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling 17c.

Mobile, June 3.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 16½c.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1871.

Gov. P. H. Leslie.

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Louisa, Monday, June 5.
Paintsville, Tuesday, June 6.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7.
Piketon, Thursday, June 8.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13.
Booneville, Wednesday, June 14.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15.
Hazelgreen, Friday, June 16.
Salyersville, Saturday, June 17.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19.
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.

Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.

Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. may21 d&wtd

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Hon. John Rodman and William Brown, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Hopkinsville, June 14.
Madisonville, June 15.
Dixon, June 16.
Henderson, June 17.
Morganfield, June 19.
Marion, June 20.
Paducah, June 22.
Owensboro, June 24.
Franklin, July 3.
Russellville, July 4.
Bowling Green, July 5.
Glasgow, July 6.
Munfordville, July 7.
Elizabethtown, July 8.
Litchfield, July 10.
Hodgenville, July 12.
Lebanon, July 14.
Bardstown, July 15.
Springfield, July 17.
Harrodsburg, July 18.
Lawrenceburg, July 19.
Danville, July 24.
Somerset, July 26.
Monticello, July 27.
London, July 29.
Mt. Vernon, July 31.
Stanford, August 1.
Lancaster, August 2.
Richmond, August 3.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George M. Thomas,

candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Falmouth, Tuesday, June 13.
Cynthiana, Wednesday, June 14.
Paris, Thursday, June 15.
Lexington, Friday, June 16.
Winchester, Saturday, June 17.
Richmond, Monday, June 19.
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21.
Danville, Thursday, June 22.
Stanford, Friday, June 23.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24.
Springfield, Monday, June 26.
Bardstown, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29.
Munfordville, Friday, June 30.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 1½ o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. James B. Beck

will address the people at the following times and places:

Madisonville, Monday, June 5.
Henderson, Tuesday, June 6.
Owensboro, Wednesday night, June 7.

Speaking each day at 2 p. m. except at Owensboro, at 8 p. m.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery

will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock p. m.:

Dixon, Webster co., Saturday, June 10.
Marion, Crittenden co., Monday, June 12.
Eddyville, Lyon co., Wednesday, June 14.
Murray, Calloway co., Saturday, June 17.
Mayfield, Graves co., Monday, June 19.
Clinton, Hickman co., Wednesday, June 21.
Blandville, Ballard co., Thursday, June 22.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

HENRY JACKSON, living at the head of Jefferson street, died very suddenly yesterday.

ON Thursday, June 15th, Hon. J. Proctor Knott will deliver an address to the Hermean Society of Lynnland Institute, Glendale, Ky.

AT Clay-street station-house, last night, up to ten o'clock, Henry Jackson (colored) was the only name registered on the slate. At First-street station there were no arrests made—something very unusual for Sunday.

PERSONAL.

J. S. Sproule, of the firm of Bradley & Sproule, New York, is in the city.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt, of Frankfort, registered at the Louisville Hotel last night. He is en route for Washington city.

Col. John S. Brownlow, of Nashville, son of the Tennessee Senator, stopped at the Louisville Hotel last night, on his way East.

R. C. G. Sproule, a distinguished lawyer of Pittsburg, and family were at the Louisville Hotel last night, on their way home.

Wm. E. Hennessy, N. Y.; Geo. P. Gore, Chicago; John P. Wilson, Jas. B. Guthrie, T. L. Macon, New Orleans; Enoch Taylor, Memphis; L. M. Flournoy, Paducah, were registered at the Galt House last night.

Hon. Horace Greeley, in company with Gen. Merritt, reached the city yesterday morning from Memphis, and after spending the day at the Galt House, proceeded to Cincinnati via the Short-line at 4 o'clock p. m.

G. R. Sumner, E. G. Marsh, New York; J. Lombert, Frank P. Hamilton and lady, Boston; Gen. John B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Capt. Wm. Van Meter, proprietor of Grayson Springs, were at the Louisville Hotel last night.

Mr. John Miller McKee, of the Nashville Union and American, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is at the United States Hotel. He leaves for Pittsburg this afternoon to attend the meeting of the Western Associated Press.

Hon. Simon Cameron, of Penn.; Hon. C. Delano, Ohio; H. B. Plant, Ga.; Gen. Horace Porter, Washington, D. C.; H. J. Kimball, Ga.; Wm. T. Walters, Baltimore; John P. Green, Philadelphia, and Col. Thos. A. Scott, the Pennsylvania railroad king, arrived at the Galt House yesterday morning and left for Atlanta on the 9½ train last night.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Summer Resort.

Many of our readers who retain pleasant recollections of Mr. R. M. N. Taylor, the admirable purveyor of the Galt House for some time after its opening, will be glad to hear that he is now proprietor of the Taylor Hotel, a new and elegant house on Lake Erie, at Glennville Postoffice, two miles from the city of Cleveland. He intends to make it a popular place of summer resort, quiet and retired, and yet easily accessible. Mr. Taylor is a generous host, and those who visit him will always have the best the land affords.

Don't be Deceived.

The Turkish baths of the Novelty Cure, 173 Fourth street, are not up stairs. We cannot give them in a 4 by 7 box filled with burnt air or steam from a tea-kettle. We use for the Turkish bath alone, six large rooms, two of which are kept full of pure air, heated to from 115 to 135 degrees Fahrenheit; besides these each bather has a separate dressing-room, and after the bath can, if desired, take a plunge or swim in a large pool of cool water. We occupy the whole building and give all kinds of baths that were ever given in Europe or any other place. Ladies, these baths cannot fail to remove all dark blotches and pimples from the face. Remember, the above baths are only given at the Novelty Cure.

Grayson Springs.

This favorite watering place is now in full blast, and commencing with this week, visitors will begin to crowd to it rapidly. With unquestionably the best water in America, Grayson, which is now made so accessible by the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad passing within two and a half miles of it, will grow in popularity with each succeeding season. Capt. Van Meter, since he came into possession of it, has made such extensive and desirable improvements that those who were there even last year would now scarcely recognize it. A large new three-story building has been erected, which has been newly and comfortably furnished, new bath-rooms been made, bowling alleys built, billiard tables added, and everything been done that would add to the comfort, enjoyment and pleasure of visitors.

A Smash-up.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. Macey, in company with two other gentlemen, was driving out on Broadway in his carriage, the horses took fright and ran off at such speed that the driver was unable to check them. The driver becoming frightened, and acting upon the principle, *sauve qui peut*, made a spring from his seat to the ground, attempting as he did so to throw the reins into the hands of the gentlemen inside. Failing to secure them, the now thoroughly demoralized horses increased their speed, and were only checked by dashing the forewheel of the carriage against the lamp-post on the southwest corner of Fifth and Broadway, breaking it short off near the ground. Fortunately, the gentlemen all escaped unhurt, no other damage being done than that sustained by the carriage and lamp-post.

Broadway Excursion Cars.

The Louisville City Railway Company have made extensive changes and preparation for the purpose of supplying the night excursion line with the best coaches and the most gentlemanly conductors and drivers. The route, as announced heretofore, runs along Twelfth, Jefferson, Second, and Broadway streets. The cars are started at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and continue until half-past 11, at intervals of ten minutes. On special occasions, the line is removed to other streets, for the accommodation of travelers. The officers of the road deserve a large share of public patronage, and will no doubt obtain it, as their line of excursion cars presents a most luxurious mode of travel.

Real Estate.

Messrs. Hancock, Johnson & Co. have just issued a neat pamphlet of thirty-two pages containing, besides a descriptive list of the city and country property they have for sale, a copy from the original survey of the lands adjacent to the falls of the Ohio, and a very interesting sketch of the early history of the old military grants in and around Louisville. The information it contains is both interesting and valuable.

Twenty-nine Murders.

There were twenty-one murders reported by the Chief of Police from April 1st, 1870, to December 31st, 1870. Seven of these were continued for various reasons, and their cases are still on the docket. Eight murders have been reported this year, and an account of the last one is found in another column. But of this great number only one man has been hung, Kriel, who killed his wife.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

What Louisville Has Been Doing the Past Seven Months.

A Large Increase in Receipts and Sales.

POINTS FOR PLANTERS.

A comparison of the tobacco trade of Louisville for the month of May, 1871, and for the seven months of the current year, beginning Nov. 1, 1870, with the same month in 1870, and the same length of time of the previous year, will show some facts deserving serious and earnest consideration, especially on the part of the planters. For this reason time has been taken to obtain the statistics bearing on this point, and as many correlative facts as were attainable at present.

First, however, a brief review of the actual condition of the market may be pertinent. The receipts have been comparatively light, consequent on the fact that farmers generally have been busy setting out plants. Prices have advanced fully ½c per lb., and on some grades are higher now than at any time last year. The following quotations will serve better than any general statement to show the actual status:

QUOTATIONS.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common sound lugs...	$4 75@5 25	$5 25@5 75
Good sound lugs...	5 25@5 75	5 75@6 50
Common sound leaf..	5 75@6 75	6 50@7 50
Medium sound leaf....	7 00@8 00	7 50@8 50
Good sound leaf......	8 00@9 00	8 50@9 50
Fine sound leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50

The stock on hand at the close of transactions May 31, 1871, was 4,935 hhds; at the same time in 1870, 4,915 hhds. Both receipts and sales were less for the last month than for May, 1870, while the total receipts and sales for the seven months are largely in excess of 1870. But these facts, with others equally interesting, will be seen in the comparative statements given below.

The receipts of tobacco at the six warehouses compare as follows in number of hhds:

Warehouses.	May 1870.	May 1871.	Nov. 1, '69, to M'y 31, '70	Nov. 1, '70, to M'y 31, '71
Boone........	1,148	1,066	3,169	4,774
Farmers'......	1,667	1,181	3,183	[illegible]
Louisville	1,648	[illegible]	4,672	5,798
Ninth-st......	1,162	881	4,350	3,822
Pickett........	1,876	1,586	6,259	7,539
Planters'......	431	501	984	2,017
Total........	7,442	6,423	22,582	28,452

From this statement it is apparent that the receipts for May, 1870, exceeded those for May, 1871, by 1,019 hhds, while the total receipts from November 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871, exceed those of the corresponding period for 1870 by 5,870 hhds. It would appear from this showing that during the first half of the current year planters hurried their product into the market more rapidly than in 1870 by nearly 50 *per cent.*, viz., for the first half of 1870, 15,140 hhds; 1871, 22,020 hhds.

The number of hogsheads sold during the same period, after deducting all rejections, is as follows:

Warehouse	May, 1870.	May, 1871.	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 31, '70	Nov. 1, 1870, to May 31, '71
Boone	1,185	1,007	3,445	4,775
Farmers'	1,023	999	3,196	4,127
Louisville....	1,446	1,091	4,912	5,869
Ninth-st......	1,214	754	4,428	3,754
Pickett	1,848	1,257	6,461	7,200
Planters'......	374	469	984	2,017
Total......	7,050	5,586	23,397	27,742

From this statement, it is apparent that the sales for May, 1870, exceeded those for May, 1871, by 1,464 hhds, while the total sales from November 1, 1870, to May 31, 1871, exceed those of 1870 by 4,345 hhds.

The actual cash valuation, in dollars and cents, of the tobacco sold for the same periods will appear in the following statement:

Warehouses.	May, 1870.	May, 1871.
Boone..................	$141,140 62	$52,934 86
Farmers'...............	133,236 37	91,494 60
Louisville	186,219 10	93,756 64
Ninth-street............	150,543 49	66,827 57
Pickett..................	228,786 58	108,972 15
Planters'...............	45,968 56	40,924 18
Total..................	$885,878 72	$454,910 00

Warehouses.	Nov. 1, 1869, May 31, '70.	Nov. 1, 1870, to May 31, '71.
Boone..................	$338,951 89	$345,492 41
Farmers'...............	376,617 90	369,113 24
Louisville.............	517,938 83	516,748 74
Ninth-street...........	515,383 19	323,806 23
Pickett.................	767,139 26	636,774 23
Planters'..............	116,538 40	175,417 93
Total..................	$2,633,669 46	$2,372,351 78

Comparing the number of hogsheads sold in the previous table with the values as in this table, the average value per hogshead will be as follows: For the month of May, 1870, $125 83; May, 1871, $81 94; from November 1, '69, to May 31, '70, $114 67; from November 1, '70, to Mar 31, '71, $85 51.

Another comparison will show that the average monthly sale in 1870 was 3,342 hogsheads per month, and in 1871, 3,693 hogsheads per month, and yet the 3,963 hogsheads per month in 1871, as compared with the 3,342 hogsheads per month in 1870, produced less by $310,718, or an average of $44,388 per month.

Again, tobacco sold in May, 1870, for about 50 per cent. more per hogshead than in May, 1871, and for the seven months of 1870, for about 33 per cent. more per hogshead than for the seven months of 1871. It is apparent, then, that some very potent cause must have been in operation to bring about such a falling off in values. It may prove interesting to inquire into the probable cause or causes, if it be possible to discover them.

Statistics are not at hand to show how much effect may have been produced by the war in Europe, which did not begin in 1870 till about the 1st of July; but it is reasonable to suppose that there has been some decrease in the European demand—perhaps more in the quality of tobacco than in the quantity—but as the actual sales for 1871 show an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in quantity, there does not seem to be any adequate cause in that direction. If Europe did not take the usual quantity, or did take a poorer quality in about the usual quantity, a greater quantity must have been sold for consumption somewhere else. It is evident the general demand was increased, and, therefore, prices should have been nearly equal. Some of the decrease in values may be due to the anticipations of a large crop and a crowded market, but not more, perhaps, than about 10 per cent.

A general survey of the whole field leads to one of two conclusions—perhaps to both: First, that the quality was poorer, and second, that it was badly handled before being sent to the market. Which of these two causes was the more potent?

The crop of 1870 had the advantage of a better season than the average—in the start of the plant, the growth, the maturity and the housing—and while that crop may, by bare possibility, have lost something in quality on account of the season, the loss could have been but little. If this be true, then it follows that the principal cause may be found in the supposed fact that the plant was not properly handled in curing and prizing.

Evidently farmers were endeavoring largely to increase their crops, stimulated by the high prices prevailing for the crop of 1869, and consequently they set out a greater breadth of land. Then they must have pushed the plant into the drying-house, and out of it again, in great haste, before it was perfectly cured, that they might be first in the market.

The great point with the farmer, in order to receive reasonably good prices should be to cure the plant as thoroughly as possible before prizing; because, if it has not been properly dried, when it arrives and is inspected, it will be forced on the market to prevent actual loss to the producer or shipper; so that the very haste to increase his profits proves the means of lessening them. There is so much depending on the proper curing of the plant, that some remarks on the subject will not only not be amiss, but may result in benefit to all concerned—the farmer, the broker, the manufacturer and the consumer.

There are four methods of curing resorted to, as follows: with open wood fires and smoke, with furnaces and flues filled with heated air and smoke and with air in its natural state, and with charcoal fumes. A too common method is with open fires of wood built in the drying house, the smoke having free access to every leaf in the building. The results of this method are an exceedingly uneven cure, because the lower ranks will be burned before the upper ones are dry; or, if burning is avoided, then a large part of the product in the house is taken down and prized before it is half dried. But this is not all. The smoke from the wood frequently used, green from the forest, gives the plant a bitter taste that very greatly injures its value, even should it be thoroughly and evenly dried.

The use of flues, filled with hot air, carried through the drying-house, is much better than the fire and smoke, because it inflicts no bitterness on the leaf, nor is there so much risk of overheating, especially if the flues are properly constructed and judiciously distributed through the building. Another advantage is that it enables the farmer to cure his crop in much less time than by the first or the third method.

A better process, however, is to permit the air, in its natural temperature, to do all the curing. The disadvantage in this method is the great length of time required to thoroughly dry. Its advantages are that it cures evenly, slowly and surely; it does not subject the plant to the risk of burning, nor does it impart any bitterness, but leaves the product in a pure, sweet condition, fully prepared for any climate and any demand. One great argument in its favor is that tobacco thus cured is worth, and will bring, one to three cents per lb more than if cured by the first or second process.

The fourth method is the use of charcoal fumes. The disadvantages are the risk of burning or too rapidly drying the lower ranks while the upper ones are not ready for prizing, and danger to health or life of the attendants from the fumes. Its advantages are that it is expeditious, and that, like saltpeter to meat, it imparts a good color and a sweet taste, especially valuable; besides, in a woodland region of country, the coal can be very easily prepared. Charcoal-cured tobacco is more valuable than any other, because, when carefully attended to, it is of better color, and in better condition than any other cure. All things considered, however, the air-cure is preferable, for its absence from risk, its evenness, thoroughness, good effect on the plant, and the increased money value of the product.

Another trouble with many farmers, especially in Southern Kentucky, is that they prize too heavily. In their anxiety to save the expense of an increased amount of cooperage some planters will press 2,000 to 2,300 pounds into a hogshead, when the weight should not exceed 1,350 or 1,400 pounds net. The effects of this heavy prizing are speedily manifest to all who may be disposed to investigate. Manufacturers fight shy of it, because it becomes so matted and "cake-y" that it cannot be opened without great danger of tearing the leaf; nor can they afford the time and labor necessary to open without tearing; consequently competition is lessened and the tobacco does not bring its full value.

Well-dried cutting leaf has sold as high as $30 per hundred, and Hart county bright wrappers at $51 50; but the number of hogsheads bringing such prices has been small, for the reason already given, that the plant has not been ready for the market. On inspection, it is found that the article will not keep the warehouseman, who is looking to the planter's interest, can do nothing else than throw it on the market, and let it go at the highest bid; he cannot reject, because to hold will result in injury; nor will the buyer bid so high, because he must open and redry before he can either ship, cut, or manufacture.

It would, perhaps, be interesting to the general reader—and not unlikely to the producer—to enter into some considerations of the different classes of tobacco—the different productions of different regions, &c., &c.—but time and space forbid any extension of this article at the present writing. The facts given in the tables, and the deductions presented, are commended to the careful attention of planters, in the hope that they will see how greatly it is to their interest to be thorough in handling the plant before they send it to market. Better to lose a few weeks' time in preparing the crop at home, than to lose by holding in the market or shoving upon the buyer in an improper condition.

HORACE GREELEY.

A Few Words from the Philosopher of Chappaqua.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Horace Greeley arrived in this city on his return trip from the South, and entered his characteristic signature on the register of the Galt House. He was accompanied by Gen. E. A. Merritt. Time has dealt kindly with the venerable editor of the Tribune. The healthy freshness of youth beams in his round, unwrinkled face, his massive head is fringed with gray hair, his step is a little shambling, though wonderfully elastic for one who has trodden a rather rough path in a long journey through life, and his form is but slightly bent. His appearance indicates power, rather, however, of one who makes it felt through his writings than by his words; it compels respect rather than commands it. He was dressed in a black alpaca coat, light vest, and dark-colored pants, and on his head was a broad-brimmed straw hat, just a little weather beaten. There was nothing outre in his costume, either as to material or fit—it was simply a comfortable traveling suit.

In the forenoon Mr. Greeley attended the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), on the corner of Fourth and York streets. After dinner he prepared to resume his journey homeward.

On his return North he said he had spoken at several points—just talked to the people. The only place where he had delivered a "speech" was at Memphis. He had been invited to speak there, and he did not see how he could well refuse. Of the South generally he received a favorable impression. Texas he eulogized. The progress made by that State was extraordinary. Its future would be grand indeed. In four years its population would be doubled. The only bar to its development was the defective means of communication, but this would soon be remedied. Cattle there at present were worth only ten dollars a head. Roads are to be made across the State, opening up a wide field for agricultural enterprise, and in two years a line will be finished running diagonally through the country intersecting the other roads, and affording a ready access to the markets.

Regarding the social condition of the Southwest, he said that while politics had an influence—a very perceptible influence—yet he was glad to see that the people were ready to unite whenever agricultural or commercial interests were to be considered. He was not willing to concede that injustice had been done to the South in attributing to crimes of whatever nature a political motive. The State of Mississippi, he thought, was in a deplorable condition. There was more of "the old feeling" existing there than perhaps in any of the other Southern States; the extraordinary amount of waste land was against a good opinion of the enterprise and intelligence there; the crops were most miserable. "Whenever you find," he laid down as a rule infallible, "that a disturbance has taken place between the blacks and the whites, be sure that the cause of it is political." The incidents connected with the Yerger case clearly originated, he thought, in political differences.

It is bad policy for any single State to devote its energies to any one product or industry exclusively. In diversity of industrial pursuits lies the secret of commercial and social prosperity. The tariff on imported machinery is not detrimental to the advancement of the South. Take, he said, the manufacture of plows. There are at least four hundred plow manufacturers in the country. Intense competition is the result. Plows are made in this country better than anywhere else in the world, and at prices within the means of the poorest planters.

It was impossible, in the very short time in which Mr. Greeley spoke on the above topics, not to be convinced of the absolute sincerity and real benevolent intentions of the man; but it was equally clear that he has a most firm conviction that, if the South is to be benefited, it must follow in the course he has from time to time marked out for it. The gospel according to Horace is the way, the truth, and the life; to disregard his message is death. All times and seasons and climates and peoples and prejudices must homologate with the views molded in his Procrustian brain. He contracts theories in the closet and gives them forth to the world as the remedies for the woes and wants of humanity, forgetful of the complications already existing or the dangers and lasting injuries that may ensue from the violent and unchangeable application of his well-intentioned panaceas. People must be relieved in his way if they are to be relieved at all. Protestation or rejection of the offered way is only evidence to him of how much good the medicine is to effect and of how much it is needed.

At half-past three o'clock Mr. Greeley left by the Short-line railroad for Cincinnati.

EDGEFIELD AND KENTUCKY R. R.

A New Company to Take Possession of the Property Under Another Charter.

The Nashville Meeting Saturday.

A meeting of stockholders of the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad was held at Nashville Saturday morning to consider the feasibility of purchasing the interest of Tennessee in that road, and to consult as to what action should be taken as to the proposed sale.

Colonel G. A. Washington, President of the road, submitted a report in accordance with a resolution passed in March last, ordering the Board of Directors to agree on terms with the Commissioners for the State, in the case of the State vs. the delinquent railroads. Col. W. stated to the meeting that the Board had ordered him, with Mr. Baxter, attorney for the Board, and of counsel for Davidson county, to have an interview with the attorneys for the State. They did so, and made a contract agreement at $90,000, $100,000 less than they had been authorized to agree upon.

Col. W. reports that, since his administration, he had reduced the expenses of the road about $1,800 per month, and fears that even under this reduction it will take all the earnings to pay expenses and keep up the road-bed, etc. By the terms of the decree of court, the stockholders were ordered to secure the road for the company in sixty days after the decree, failing in which, the stockholders may form a new company, with all the privileges, and none of the obligations, of the old. But, in either event, they were to raise money enough, by sale of bonds or subscriptions, to pay the State, or suffer the Commissioners, under the decree, to sell the road.

Letters from prominent bankers of New York were read, showing it impracticable either to sell the bonds of the road, or borrow money for it. A report showed the excess of the expenses of the road over its receipts to be $424 16.

Dr. Menees, showing the inability of the stockholders to purchase the road under the decree, submitted a resolution that the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad Company decline to become the purchasers of said property under the decree, and relinquish its right of preference to such persons, now stockholders of the company, and others as may associate to purchase the same. He also submitted an agreement for subscribers to associate themselves in applying to the Chancery Court at Nashville for a charter incorporating a company to purchase and operate the rights and property of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad Company, as ordered in the alternative by the decree. It was provided that no stockholder was bound to take any stock in the new company, or incur any responsibility until after the charter is obtained and stock-books opened, and that the present stockholders who go into the new company shall have the preference over others in taking such stock of their associates as refuse to invest, over others not now stockholders. An agent is to be appointed, who shall select a name and obtain a charter for the new company.

A FOUL MURDER.

A Man Found Assassinated in His Own House at Colesburg, on the L. and N. Railroad.

NO CLUE AS TO THE ASSASSIN.

Peter Garvey, employed as a watchman on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, a mile beyond Colesburg, a little village thirty-four miles from this city, was foully murdered by some unknown person last Wednesday night. Mr. Garvey had been employed as watchman for several years, was a man of family, and highly esteemed.

The last seen of him alive was on Wednesday evening, late, when he flagged the train. Not going home as usual, his family gave the alarm and went in company with the brother and brother-in-law of the deceased, and several neighbors, to make a search. The door of the watch-house was found locked, and the party, thinking from this that Mr. Garvey could not be there, prosecuted their search elsewhere. The passing trains whistled throughout the day Thursday, hopeful that if alive and within hearing the missing man would respond. About 9 o'clock Thursday night the brother-in-law, in company with a young man, went to the watch-house and broke in the door. There, with his head towards the door, was found Mr. Garvey's body in a pool of blood. Through the breast it seemed a large load of slugs, or other rough material, had passed, coming out near the left shoulder—terribly lacerating the flesh and forcing particles of clothing into the wound.

There are no suspicions as to who the guilty person may be. The fact that no weapon was found near the body precludes suspicion of suicide. A negro boy, about seventeen years of age, living near Colesburg, was arrested with a pistol on his person, but an informal investigation of the citizens elicited no evidence against him, and he was released.

Mr. Garvey has two brothers in this city, one a private watchman at the National Hotel, and the other engaged in a clothing store on Fourth street, and all three of the brothers have won the esteem and confidence of their acquaintances.

The brothers of Mr. Garvey, who went from this city to attend the funeral on Friday, report the neighborhood of the murder as much aroused and excited by this terrible crime. The deceased had no enemy that he knew of, which fact makes the murder more mysterious.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

An Account of the Mutual Protection Society in the City Jail.

It is said that there never was a people without some form of law and mode of administering justice. This has been a fundamental truth in the teachings of sages and statesmen from time immemorial, and bears the impress of divine inspiration. It is verified, not only by the barbarous and uncivilized nations, but by the inmates of prisons and the patients of hospitals. A most striking illustration of this great fact is found in the Louisville jail, now under the management of Mr. Ambrose E. Camp.

A large lot of prisoners are thrown together of every race, age, color and sex. They are placed in different apartments, according to their offenses and the condition of their health. In each room certain rules have been adopted by the inmates, have been committed to writing and placed upon the walls that every man may read and obey them. Twenty-four hours are allowed to each new-comer to learn "the constitution and by-laws," and give in his allegiance to the same. In addition to these rules and regulations, they have organized a complete system of judicial proceedings, in order that the enactments of the legislature may be enforced with rigor and tempered with justice. The court consists of judge, clerk, prosecuting attorney and jurors, all of whom are called to duty by the marshal when there is a cause to be tried. The minutia of regularly constituted tribunals finds a place in their proceedings. Attorneys are employed upon either side to examine the law and evidence, to argue the cause, and to aid the court in arriving at justice. When an offense has been committed the judge seats himself upon a box, the jurors range themselves upon the floor, the accused stands in the corner, and the witnesses have suitable places from which they come to be questioned and cross-questioned in the interest of law and order. In most instances the trial is conducted quietly and dispassionately, the speeches are made without interruption, and the charge is often delivered in a manner that would do honor to many a magistrate.

The verdict and sentence are gravely given and received. The execution is the next step. Where the accused is found guilty he is sentenced to receive a certain number of lashes. This mode of punishment may seem barbarous to the outside world, but it is the only means within the prison to check the infringement of salutary rules. It is the only way by which desperadoes and cut-throats can be tamed and made suitable companions for more respectable offenders, so as to be a part of the machinery which assists the jailer and turnkeys in preserving order, and in detecting any attempts at insurrection and escape. The rules adopted forbid many little things which would be injurious to health and comfort. Such malpractices as spitting upon the floor, strewing crumbs of bread about the room, breaking the furniture, and stealing each other's property, are strictly forbidden. These regulations savor so much of good breeding and gentility that the worthy jailer himself and his very efficient turnkeys are believed to have introduced them and urged their adoption.

An account was given in Tuesday's issue of this paper of how rigorously the sentence is carried into effect when the crime demands it. That was the most noted trial on which the courts of the prison have ever been called to deliberate; but there are many others, and some of them rather amusing. They illustrate the utility of the system as regards order and health.

Not long since the door opened and a tall, ugly-looking fellow stepped in, very much soured over the sentence which had consigned him to prison. His attention was called to the rules pasted on the wall, which he read and then turned to eat his dinner. The pie was not so good perhaps as he had been used to and he threw it upon the floor. This was contrary to the written law of the kingdom into which he had come to reside, and he was promptly rebuked by the other prisoners. They ordered him to clean up the pie. He refused. The court was called to order, the evidence was heard, and the rebellious fellow sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes. He seized the fire-poker and declared that he would knock the brains out of the first fellow who struck him. The sentence was then reduced to fifteen stripes, and a choice given him between taking this punishment and leaving the hospital department for a berth among the "moonshiners," or illicit distillers, the murderers and other prisoners of outrageous character. He chose the latter, and immediately changed quarters. But the choice was soon regretted, and the fellow asked the privilege of recalling his hasty decision and of returning to the room whence he had been ejected. He consented to take the whipping, which, however, it is said, was not inflicted. The rules in regard to spitting on the floor, throwing meat about the room, &c., &c., were more strictly observed ever afterward.

Another striking feature of the laws enacted in some of the rooms, is the cleanliness which they enjoin upon the inmates. Some of the men come in there covered with lice and dirt. They are stinking, disagreeable, abominable, and many of them pack their load of vermin, their stench and their filth with a kind of natural relish, as if these odious trappings were the regular appendages of the human body. It is but a short while before such fellows are shown to the bath-room, where the long, tin tub, the towels, the soap, and the refreshing water invite them to participate in the sweetest luxury of the season. If they pursue the course thus pointed out, all goes well; but if not, five or six of the old prisoners take hold of the new-comer, put him under the water-spout, and scrub him thoroughly from head to foot. Such are the internal workings of the jail, and are about the only incidents which relieve the monotony of prison life.

Prof. Hast's Soiree.

The notice of the musical soiree given by the pupils of Prof. Louis H. Hast on last Friday was held over on account of a press of matter.

The matinee opened with a quartette for two pianos (Don Pasquale) arranged by Czerny. This was performed with great precision and exquisite taste by Miss Lena Schwartz, Miss Mary Louis, Miss Fanny Speed and Prof. Hast. Among the other most effective pieces was a duetto on piano—California Polka (Herz), played by Misses M. and S. Harris, and the grand Mazourka of Keiterer, played by Miss Jessie Adams. The execution of Miss Reed was fluent and finished, and, indeed, that of all the pupils was most praiseworthy. The prizes were awarded to Miss Bettie Grant (fifth class), Miss Florence Hamilton (fourth class), Miss Mary Lewis (third class), and Miss Jessie Adams (second class.)

The soiree in the evening commenced with a divertissement, by Verdi, as a piano quartette, very satisfactorily performed by Miss B. Platt, Miss M. Mason, Miss Annie Thomas, and Miss Lou. Milton. After this was the trial piece, Mendelssohn's "Song Without Words," in B minor. Miss M. Mason, Miss Hattie Bishop, Miss Annie Thomas, Miss Jessie Mason, Miss A. Losey, Miss Betty Platt, Miss Mary Harris, and Miss Ettie Harlan, all played this difficult piece with artistic skill, and the audience was especially interested with the various renderings of it by the pupils. The prize was awarded to Miss Jessie Mason, but this decision was arrived at with great difficulty, on account of the brilliant execution of the piece by the other young ladies, especially Miss Bettie Platt. A duetto—L'etoile du nord, by Charles Wels—was excellently executed by Miss Jessie Mason and Miss Hattie Bishop, and not the less charming was the duetto given by Miss M. Mason and Miss Harlan. The solo performances of Miss Mason and Miss Bishop evinced a classical taste, and Miss Anna Thomas' rendering of Wallace's Third Concert Polka was very brilliant. Miss Losey gave Prudent's Miserere very effectively, as did also Miss Harlan the Don Juan Fantasie by Smith; Miss Milton the "Last Hope," by Gottschalk, and Miss Mary Harris a Scotch air and dirge. Perhaps the most pleasing was a duetto for the piano and organ—Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," given by Miss Sunshine Harris and Miss Mary Harris. In addition to the prizes, Prof. Hast has given to his pupils certificates of merit—that obtained by Miss S. Harris being of the "first degree." The large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was completely crowded during the evening. The entire entertainment was of a very high order.

DOWN THE ROAD.

Particulars of the Big Storm at New Haven.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW HAVEN, KY., June 1, 1871.

The terrific rain-storm which passed over our little town last Tuesday night, is still a subject of interest and discussion. And well it may be, for it surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed by even the "oldest inhabitant."

The early part of the night was comparatively clear and calm, and no one dreamed that ere the morning dawned we should have a shower, much less of seeing a portion of our town inundated. At 11 o'clock, however, the sky became overcast with dark and ominous clouds. Thunder began to mutter portentously in the distance. Lightening played in brilliant corruscations along the face of terra firma, while ever and anon premonitory sputters of rain dashed against the window. Harder and faster the rain continued to fall, until, to use the quaint expression of an eye witness, "the bottom came out, and it poured." In a short time the principal streets were covered with water several inches in depth, reminding one of a creek of no very mean pretensions. Those of the citizens residing near the depot or railroad were soon aroused from their slumber, and in taking a casual survey of the situation, made preparations for higher and safer quarters. The land lying contiguous to the railroad is fifteen feet lower than the other part of town, and by half-past one o'clock was very nearly entirely submerged. Near daylight the rain abated and a short time thereafter the water in town began to recede. Several fine hogs, the property of Mrs. E. A. Elliott, and a lot of poultry belonging to O. B. Cass, of the "Howard House," were drowned. Through the energy of the citizens some horses and mules were saved from a similar fate, and to the same commendable spirit more than one person attributes his safety.

The railroad above and below here suffered so severely as to necessitate the discontinuance of all trains for several days. One-half mile south about four hundred feet of railing was swept from its position and carried into an adjoining field, while joining the hiatus thus created, drift had lodged for seventy five yards in such quantities as to preclude all possibility of passage. North of here two large culverts, with about two hundred feet of railing, were carried away. This is the damage which occurred in our immediate neighborhood; but it is not all that has come to our knowledge.

Harrison Humphrey, who owns a large tannery on the Bardstown pike, sustained a loss of $1,500, by having his hides, leather, bark and buggy washed away. Two bridges on the turnpike were also destroyed. In conjunction with the losses which I have enumerated, I will state that the corn and wheat in the Rolling Fork bottoms are seriously injured, if not entirely destroyed.

Taken in all of its phases, this is the most remarkable rain storm on record, at least in this vicinity.

J. C. F.

SUNDAY IN THE CHURCHES.

Interesting Anniversary Services of the American Church Missionary Societies Yesterday Evening at St. Paul's—Rev. J. B. Hawthorn, the New Pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church.

BISHOP CUMMINS' ADDRESS.

St. Paul's Church of this city was alive with little folks yesterday evening. The children and teachers had gathered there from the parent church, and from all its dependencies—Zion, Ascension, Emanuel and St. Andrew's—situated in different portions of the city.

The names of the members who have recently joined the Missionary Society in that Parish were read out, and were quite numerous. It was explained that an annual membership costs only fifty cents, but a life membership could be purchased for ten dollars. An address was delivered by Bishop Cummins, D. D., who announced to the immense concourse of young people that he would endeavor to make his remarks so plain that each of them could understand him. His talk would be comprised under two heads: First—What Jesus had done for children; second—What children can do for Jesus. Jesus lived a life of sacrifice, and finally died for you. The Rev. Bishop illustrated his remarks by the story of the blacksmith and the mad dog. On a fine summer's evening the people of Regensback, Saxony, had gathered in their church in great numbers. While the services were going on, there appeared a large dog at the door. His eyes were staring, his mouth foaming, his size and movements indicating a most ferocious and dangerous appearance. Long white teeth seemed ready to tear to pieces anything that might chance to come in the way. Many voices cried out, "Oh, God, save us; the dog is mad;" and he was mad. The people rushed to the far end of the building, and for a moment every thing was in a state of consternation. It was a moment of awful suspense which threw a gloom over the gathering. Just at that moment a blacksmith, with brawney arms and sinewy muscles, stepped from the crowd to avert the danger and save the rest. He went to the animal, seized hold of him and threw him upon the floor. The two struggled together with a power that indicated the strength of the one and the madness of the other. The blacksmith's flesh was torn, but he never loosened his grip. Holding the animal firmly upon the floor, he cried to his friends, "Now fly from the church; make your escape at once." They did so, and were all saved. The poor blacksmith, however, was hurt too badly to live. He called for water with which to wash himself and dress his wounds. This done, he went quietly to his shop, heated a piece of iron and beat it out in a shape suitable for a band. It was welded around his arms, and he had his friends to attach it to the anvil, thus binding him firmly to the spot. "Now," said he to his friends, "bring me some food and let me die right here." He did die of convulsions in a short while, and the people built to his memory a monument, which now stands on the very spot where the blacksmith bound himself to his anvil. He died, children, for others, as did Jesus. Ask your mothers, when you go home, if Jesus did not die for us all, and mark well their answers.

I read another story to-day. It was of an Englishman traveling through Africa for the purpose of collecting elephant's tusks and skins and precious robes. His wagons were loaded, and he was returning to the sea shore. Behind him was heard a cry of distress. A poor African was pursued by a ferocious tribe, headed by their chief. He plunged into a river, and was swimming across with all his might. They were shooting at him, and one of the arrows struck the poor fellow, inflicting a severe wound. Mr. Vaughan, the Englishman, hurried to the spot, and commenced to intercede with the infuriated pursuers for the life of the trembling captive. They, however, were stern in their demands for vengeance. The man had bewitched a family, had been guilty of several other like offences, and should suffer death. Mr. Vaughan offered the chief all his treasures as an inducement to stay the terrible execution. But his entreaties were useless. The fatal command to shoot was given, and the arrow started upon its mission of death. Another last effort was made. Mr. V. stretched forth his arm and received into it the cruel arrow. Such sacrifice on the part of a stranger struck terror into the hearts of the enraged mob. They feared to carry the work of revenge further, lest the wrath of the British people should be aroused against them. The English merchant had with his own blood bought the life of a human being. He therefore had the right to take him home, and to a country where the light of the Gospel might penetrate his darkened soul. Thus, again, you see, dear children, this merchant had suffered for others. He had shed his own blood that a man might live. Yet his claims were as nothing when compared with those of Jesus who died upon the cross for us all.

The Bishop here commenced on the second head: "What children can do for Jesus." He said he had known of a whole ship being bought by the contributions of children and sent upon a missionary work. Parents had been brought to the Gospel through their influence. Sunday-schools organized and kept going out of the savings of little folks. The speaker explained some of the ways by which the money was collected. One of the boys had chickens and sold their eggs, though he said that he would have preferred to keep them and raise roosters. [Great laughter among the children.] Others of the young folks had gone without sugar in their coffee that they might contribute to the missionary cause. In these different ways $1,700 in gold were collected, placed upon the branches of a Christmas tree, and given to the glorious cause. The Bishop spoke of Mr. Paul's son, who several years ago was dying in Petersburg, Va. He asked his father how much money would have come to him from the estate in case he was to succeed to the inheritance. "About $20,000," was the reply. "Well, father," said he, "I wish you would take my portion and pay for the erection of a hospital and a home for poor and orphan children." The father granted the request of the dying boy, and to-day the hospital stands in Petersburg a monument to his memory. These were the ways in which children could serve Jesus.

Rev. W. A. Newbold, of New York, Secretary of the Missionary Societies, was next introduced, and made some pleasant remarks. It seemed to him that if a hungry man was surrounded with roast beef and ice cream, he would eat the former before he would the latter. The children, however, thought the other way. They would take the good things first. This allusion was in reference to the closing remarks of Bishop Smith, who had said that the dessert was to come after him, meaning that the remarks of Mr. Newbold and his curiosities would prove more acceptable to the young people than his own. After making many nice little points and illustrations which greatly pleased the Sunday School scholars, Mr. N. began to unfold the plan of his work, and the internal working of his Sabbath school system.

A little box was presented to the audience, and he asked what they thought it contained. It was opened, and another little curiosity taken out. "What is this?" asked Mr. Newbold; "A church," cried a hundred voices. "Did you ever see a purple church?" The little people were as much puzzled as amused. The tiny house was a complete imitation, which rings out its solemn peals. The minister explained the use of these "churches." They were of course hollow inside, and small bits of money could be dropped in as offerings. They were given away to the children in great numbers, and they used much ingenuity in getting them filled. The churches were to be taken home, placed in some conspicuous part of the house, and all the money that he or she got hold of, or their friends would contribute, was placed in the little church, until the amount reached ten dollars, which entitled such person to a gold medal, to be worn about the neck. In order to raise the required amount, one little boy had promised his father to kill all the rats about the barn for three pennies apiece. The bargain was struck and the traps were set. But by some means, the rats stopped coming out of their holes. They seemed to have learned what was going on against them, and were extremely careful of where they walked. By and by a very large rat came out and jumped into the cistern. The little boy called his sister and a servant, and made such changes in the locality of the trap as insured the catching of his prey.

He did catch it, he first and only luck he had in the business; but as the animal was three times as large as the others, the boy got three times as much for him. How much did he get, children? "Nine pennies," they cried. That is right, said the minister.

Another boy picked blackberries, sold them and built his "church" with the proceeds. Another had gathered up old rags, pieces of iron, &c., had sold them and devoted the money to the purchase of a life-membership.

Mr. Newbold told them of a church at Wichita, Sedgwick county, in Kansas, which was constructed so rudely that a cross had to be placed on the front and rear, to distinguish it from a stable. It was built of logs driven endwise in the ground, long poles stretched across the top, and covered with moss. A young lay member officiated there, the country being too poor to furnish a regular minister. The children of one church in Cincinnati, hearing of this, determined to raise $300, an amount sufficient to send a clergyman there. The money was raised by the little folks at once, and in a short while a regular minister will go to that country church.

Mr. Newbold next presented the gold medals which indicated that a life membership had been bought. On one side was a picture of a burning lamp, said to have been found buried beneath the ruins of Herculaneum. Around the picture was the inscription, "The Light of the Glorious Gospel." A small banner was also presented and placed upon the little church. One banner was issued every month to that girl or boy whose "church" was brought back with the most money. A child in New York had collected $57 during last month, and had received the banner.

The proceeds of all these collections were sent to the Far West, and to other places, for the purpose of extending the missionary work.

Mr. Newbold closed his remarks by telling the young folks that they should all have the "little churches" in a few days.

Nearly all the children joined in the singing, which was very good. Nearly every child was distinctly heard.

The Broadway Baptist Church—The Rev. J. B. Hawthorn.

The Rev. J. B. Hawthorn, late pastor of the First Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y., and pastor elect of the Broadway Baptist Church in this city, entered formally upon his duties yesterday. A large audience was in attendance. Mr. Hawthorn is a commanding speaker, possessing the rare power of combining in the presentation of truth, beauty with simplicity and force, rendering his discourses not only pleasing and attractive, but powerful. Added to such gifts, he brings with him to our city an enviable reputation as a Christian gentleman.

The Broadway Baptist Church enters upon a hopeful career of usefulness, the field of labor being worthy of the distinguished talent which it has secured.

Mr. Hawthron delivered his discourse yesterday from the following text:

"He said unto him a third time, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?'"

In the introduction to his discourse the speaker remarked upon our liability to self-deception in regard to our religious professions. "Not every one that saith unto me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven," &c. We might speak with the tongues of angels; we might be able to read all that is hid in the womb of the distant future; we might have faith before which mountains leap into the midst of the sea; we might perish at the martyr's stake, leaving names to be embalmed in history and song, and yet possess hearts that never beat with a true pulsation to the Saviour of men.

The question of the text implies that we may know whether we love Christ. We may not determine with more certainty we love wife or child. We may know by watching the current of our deepest thoughts. We think oftenest and most profoundly upon that object which is uppermost in our affections. If we love Christ we shall seek those places and linger where communion with Him is most intimate, sacred and precious—the closet, the communion table and the sanctuary.

True love to Christ does not manifest itself by volcanic explosions, but by its quiet, constant and persistent influence. Some men's religion is mere fanaticism. During a revival it roars like an ocean storm; then subsides into a calm as profound as that of the frozen lake.

We do not value the intermitting spring, full to-day and dry to-morrow, as we do the brook which our childhood knew, and which laughs along its course the same from year to year. We do not guide ourselves by the glow-worm's bead of light, or by the marsh lamp's fitful flame; but by yonder ancient sun, which is always on his path of glory, and never grows weary of shining.

So, too, when men are in need of counsel, of light in regard to the interests of their higher nature, they turn not to the spasmodic Christian, but to that one whose course is as uniform and steady as the flow of the river and the march of the sun.

To the Members of the St. Michael's Benevolent Society.

Your attention is called to the following articles of the Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society.

"DUTIES OF PRESIDENT."

ART. 4, SEC. 1. Constitution. "It shall be the duty of the President to direct the Secretary to call special meetings when applications shall be made in writing by two members of the society in good standing."

ART. 10. "Propositions for the repeal, suspension, alteration, or amendment of this Constitution must be made in writing, at a regular meeting of the society; at the ensuing regular meeting the said proposition or propositions shall be open for discussion, but shall not be finally acted upon until the second regular meeting subsequent to that at which they were offered, when, if two-thirds of the members present, and in good standing, vote in their favor, they shall be adopted."

BY-LAWS.

ART. 1, SEC. 1. "The regular meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Monday evening in each month, and shall be opened at 7:30 o'clock from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, and at 8 o'clock from the 1st of April to the 1st of October."

SEC. 2. "Special meetings of the Society may be called as provided in Art. IV., Sec. 1 of the Constitution. Calls for special meetings shall state the business to be transacted, and no other business, except of pressing importance, shall be acted upon."

From reasons beyond our control, viz: the sale of the property, we have been compelled to rent another place to hold our meetings. A committee appointed for the purpose of procuring a hall succeeded, and rented Excelsior Hall. The night of meeting must be changed, and changed in accordance with the constitution and by-laws as above.

Our society is a chartered institution, and the action of its officers must be in accordance with the law as laid down for its guidance.

Our President took the unwarrantable authority to call a meeting on the 22d May, through a portion of the daily press, and called it a regular meeting, although one regular meeting on the first Monday in May had already been held. At the meeting called by him he allowed the business of a regular meeting to be transacted, in violation of the articles quoted. The undersigned, in due form, called upon the President, requesting him to call a special meeting on the 30th ult. to make arrangements for the next regular meeting on the first Monday in June, that the time of the regular meetings might be changed legally. He refused to call.

We herewith publish the correspondence, that you may see with what persistent obstinacy your constitution and by-laws are set at naught, and the existence of our flourishing society of over three hundred members placed in jeopardy.

We have rented the small hall of the Masonic Temple for the next regular meeting, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, June 5, and have, and do now request the President and other officers to be present, that the meeting night for regular meetings may be changed legally; and we hope every member of the society will be present, and act on such important business as may be presented.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. I. L. Brady, President St. M. B. S.:

You are hereby requested to call a special meeting for Tuesday night, May 30, 1871, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner First and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Kentucky. Object—for the purpose of making arrangements for a place to hold the next regular monthly meeting of the society, which must, according to law, be held on the first Monday in June, 1871.

Signed according to law.

MICHAEL CASEY.
J. H. MORGAN.
THOS. SMITH.
JAS. BARRETT.
May 29, 1871. CHARLES HUMMELLER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 29, 1871.

Messrs. Michael Casey, John H. Morgan and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of this date (May 29, 1871), to hand, contents noticed. In reply I would respectfully submit that I find it impossible to comply with your request therein for the following reasons:

1st. That the St. Michael's Benevolent Society, at its last regular meeting, held at the "Trades' Assembly Hall," upon motion, instructed its "Committee on Hall" to secure the "Excelsior Hall," situated on the southeast corner of First and Market streets, as a place wherein the future regular meetings of said society should be held.

2d. That said committee, acting under authority and within the purview of said instructions, did rent and obtain of Mr. Henry Jefferson the said Excelsior Hall as a place of meeting for St. Michael's Benevolent Society, for and during the period of one year, at a rental of $30 per annum.

3d. That further, in accordance with said instructions to them conveyed at the last meeting, held in the Trades Assembly Hall, as aforesaid, did, in conjunction with the President and Recording Secretary of said society, publish, advertise, and thereby give notice to the members of the said St. Michael's Benevolent Society, through a portion of the daily papers published in this city for the information of the public, to the effect that they had strictly complied with the instructions of the society as aforesaid, and that the next regular meeting of the said society would be held in the said Excelsior Hall, Monday evening, May 22, 1870.

4th. That, upon opening the meeting of said society, held Monday evening, May 22, 1871, the President thereof stated to the members present, in behalf of the "Hall Committee," that the hall in which they were then assembled had been retained, or rented, under authority of a previous regular meeting, as a place wherein the future regular meetings or sessions of the society should be held.

5th. That upon the president stating the fact that the said "Excelsior Hall" could not be obtained as a place in which the regular meetings of the society could be held on the evening of the first Monday of each month, a motion was made to suspend all rules having reference to amendment of the by-laws, in order to introduce a resolution or motion to change the regular night of meeting from the first to the fourth Monday of each month. Upon this motion being made, the President stated to the society that it would require the unanimous consent of those present to alter or amend the by-laws upon that occasion. That upon the question being called, the motion to suspend passed without a dissenting voice, as did also the one subsequently made to change the night of meeting from the first to the fourth Monday of each month.

6th. That inasmuch as the said meeting, held Monday evening, May 22, 1871, was then and there deemed and held by the unanimous voice of the members assembled, of whom there were over seventy, as a regular monthly meeting of the society, it would not only be contrary to every principle of our fundamental law, contrary to every rule and established precedent, but wholly subversive of the ends of social government, to call a special meeting of the same society for the purpose of altering, amending, or annulling the business transacted thereat.

For these and other obvious reasons I am constrained to withhold my consent to act in accordance with your wishes in this case.

Yours, fraternally,

I. LOUIS BRADY,
President St. M. B. S.

P. S.—A call for a meeting has been made through the COURIER-JOURNAL of yesterday morning, without any explanation to the members, and no doubt with a view of having a small meeting. The president wrote it, and kept a copy, fearing no doubt that some person might insert the word "regular," or otherwise change it. Our desire is that the greatest publicity should be given to the call, that all the members may be present and justice done.

COMMITTEE.

Riot on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ST. PAUL, MINN, June 3.—A serious riot is in progress on the Northern Pacific Railroad, fourteen miles east of Brainard. A number of laborers struck for higher wages, which being refused they became riotous. Troops have been sent for from Fort Ripley.

CITY FEATURES.

The Memphis Distribution.

This magnificent scheme will be drawn on the coming 4th of July. Call at W. Scott Glore's, corner of Jefferson, and see about securing shares at once. In speaking of it, the Memphis Appeal, of May 30th, says: "We are glad to notice the encouraging progress which the Memphis Real Estate Distribution is making among our city people. A large number of shares were taken at 283½ Main street yesterday. One well-known gentleman here registered for $125 worth of shares. The Baltimore agent wrote Messrs. Passmore & Ruffin from that city, under date of last Thursday, June 25: 'I am confident Baltimore will take at least ten thousand shares herself.'"

Is Real Estate a Good Investment?

Inquire of the wealthy men of your city if they made their money by speculating in stocks or bonds. They will tell you no; but by investing in suburban property. It is the surest investment which pays. Remember the great West-end sale this evening, as it is the best chance yet offered for a speculation. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

☞A meeting of the St. Michael's B. S. will be held Monday evening, June 5th, at 8 o'clock, in the small hall of Masonic Temple. Entrance on Green street. A full attendance is earnestly desired. By order of the President. Daniel McCann, R. S.

☞The last chance to purchase from first hand, and avoid paying speculators a profit. Do not fail to attend. It is the best property yet offered at auction in the city. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, corner Twenty-fifth and Main. S. S. Meddis, Auctioneer.

The New Discovery,

Milton Gold, is the grand topic of conversation.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.

Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

☞Remember the great West-end sale this evening of 2,000 feet of property at C. D. Jacob's subdivision sale, to commence at 3½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

"I am going to the Milton Gold store to-day," exclaims the reader.

☞Do you wish a pleasant, quiet home, free from dust, and on which you will double your money in a few years? Attend the great West-end sale this evening at 3½ o'clock. By S. S. Meddis.

☞Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

☞Convenient to the street cars, and in a healthy locality. It lays high and dry—the property to be sold this evening, in Jacobs' subdivision, by S. S. Meddis.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.

W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SUITS, PARASOLS, AND LACE POINTS.

Great and Rare Bargains are offered in the above Goods AT THE

NEW YORK STORE.

je4 d3

WALL-PAPER.

We offer as large a selection of PAPER-HANGINGS of every description and newest styles as can be found in any establishment, and will sell as low as any one, whether they advertise at or below cost. We are prepared to hang all paper sold by us promptly and in the most artistic style.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

mh22 codtf 68 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ho! for Boone Park.

THE greatest attraction ever offered at a similar entertainment will be given at Hollingsworth & Johnson's College Picnic to-morrow, Monday, June 5th. At a heavy additional expense a splendid exhibition of fire-works will take place from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m., superadded to the many other amusements during the morning and afternoon. je4 d2

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Closing Sale of the largest and best of M. Levy's stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, by order of Thos. S. Kobards, Public Administrator.

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY morning, June 5th, at 10 o'clock, will be made the closing sale of the above, by order of Public Administrator, and at 12 o'clock there will be sold the 20 shares bank stock of ... per share, subject to unpaid call (description of which will be given at sale). Dealers should not fail to attend, as the stock is A No. 1, and very desirable. Terms cash. je4 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

The Best of the Popular West End.

Chas. D. Jacob's Grand West End Subdivision.

THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY EVER OFFERED IN LOUISVILLE.

2,000 Feet of Splendid West End Property on Paved Streets, in Lots to Suit Purchasers,

ON LONG PAYMENTS,

AT AUCTION.

Monday, June 5, 1871, at 3 1-2 O'clock.

I WILL sell, as above, the following valuable Property:

300 by 150, north side Market street, between Twenty-Fourth and Twenty Fifth.
490 by 190, to 30-foot street, north side Main street between Twenty-Fifth and Twenty Sixth.
80 by 190, to 30-foot street, northwest corner of Twenty-Fifth and Main streets.
660 by 190, to 30-foot street, south side of Rowan, Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth streets.
156 by 195, Main street, between Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth.

This list of property is vastly superior to anything offered this season in the West End. It is surrounded by extensive enterprises of all kinds, and in a location which has and will increase with astonishing rapidity. This is the best list of property of its kind I have ever offered, and feel warranted in saying no better investment can be made.

Sale will commence at the corner of Twenty-Fifth and Main streets.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. S. S. MEDDIS.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At Sales-rooms, No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large variety of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of everything interesting to housekeepers, one fine piano, fine pier glasses, fine hot bed-clothing, wardrobes, bureaus, parlor furniture, smoking lounges, carpets, in fact almost everything for housekeepers. Terms cash. ... ture, office desks, chairs, 20 bdls cocoa matting. WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

☞A No. 1 letter-press. je2

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

D. H. Meriwether's Adm'r against D. H. Meriwether's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 17,414.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property laid down on the map filed in this case by Commissioners Henning, Everett, and others, May 12, 1871. Said ground is situated on the west side of Shelby street and south of Meriwether avenue, being just beyond what is known as Germantown.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
my31 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

Alfred Harris against C. J. Prentice, &c. } In Chancery, No 22,544.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the following-described property, to wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, situated on the east side of Twelfth street, in Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point 300 feet north of Walnut street and running thence northwardly 29 feet and back same width eastwardly 194 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
my31 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

PUBLIC SALES.

Great Sale of Pure Short-Horn Cattle and Fine Horse Stock.

AT our Spring Dale Farm, near Centerville, Bourbon county, Ky., at public auction, July 5, 1871—Bulls and Heifers by the 16th Duke of Airdrie, 7880, and other noted sires, out of as pure and fine cows as the country contains. Among the horses we will sell many of the produce of Norman (the sire of Blackwood) and of Membrino Eagle, mingled with the blood of Abdallah, Ned Forrest, Morgan, Glencoe, Bellfounder, and others of just celebrity. Catalogues in due time. Sale positive.

WM. CONN,
JNO. ALLEN GANO,
my31 dex8uta RICH'D M. GANO.

Large Sale of Desirable Real Estate in Shelbyville, Ky.

THERE will be sold, at public auction, on the 10th day of June, 1871, on the premises, in lots, about ten acres of the land of Shelby College, including the President's house and two desirable cottages. These lots are situated on a beautiful eminence near the center of town, within one square of the rail road depot, in a growing and pleasant town and good community, and, for attractiveness and eligibility, are unsurpassed. To those wanting to make investments in real estate on speculation, or for improvement and residence, this sale offers rare inducements. Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. A survey and plats of said lots can be seen at the law office of J. S. MORRIS, Shelbyville. my13 d30ex8u

Sheriff's Sale.

J. B. Alexander, plaintiff, vs. Geo. Hancock, defendant. Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 7,032.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871,

a lot or parcel of ground described as follows, to wit: beginning on the Bardstown pike, corner to Elliott; thence with Elliott's line to Johnson's line east J. W. Craig; thence north with Craig's line, his corner with Hancock; thence west with Craig's line to the Bardstown pike; thence south with pike to the place of beginning; subject to a mortgage in favor of Eliza Burgett recorded in deed book 108, page 70, Clerk's office Jefferson County Court.

Levied upon as the property of Geo. Hancock to satisfy execution No. 7,032, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of J. B. Alexander, against Geo. Hancock.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

W. A. MARTIN, Dep. Sheriff for
je3 SaSu&Mo J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

KAYE & WILSON

Sell the best quality of Pittsburg, Pomeroy, and Cannel

COAL

At the lowest market price. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Please give us a call. Office No. 51½ Fourth st., between Main and river, west side. my21 d1m

JNO. A. DICKINSON,

FURNITURE,

NO. 82 THIRD STREET,

ap12 dtf Between Main and Market.

Louisville Ornamental Iron Works

THEO. W. MEAD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Railing, Verandas, Jail Work, &c., and all kinds of Wrought Iron Work,

No. 323 Green st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞Repairing done at short notice. mh16 d3m

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water.

THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO. General depot 112 Chambers st., N. Y. my20 d1m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL...............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 9 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE...............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

THE OLD RELIABLE

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following first-class passenger steamers:

CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf, connecting at St. Louis with all the regular packets and railroads, and giving through receipts to all points above on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also upon all the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. Shippers of freight and stock will find it greatly to their interest to ship by the Express Line, guaranteeing quick time and perfect satisfaction.

Capt. JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, Gen'l Sup't.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 28 Fourth st.
mr9 d3m

For Cairo and St. Louis.

EMPEROR.......G. W. THOMPSON, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf, positively. MONTCALM & CO., Ag't's.

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk.

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Tuesday, June 27, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 15, at 5 P. M.
my6 dtf Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.

SAM SANDERS, Capt.......GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [jan18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

For New Orleans.

STEAMER VIRGINIA

CHAS. G. SCHULTZ.......................Master,
LEN MILLER and LEN MELBORN, Clerks,

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 27, at 5 P. M.
Wednesday, June 14, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 1, at 5 P. M.
my11 dtf Wednesday, July 19, at 5 P. M.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

C. B. CHURCH.............PATTERSON, Master,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

ROSE HITE...............CRIDER, Master,

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on Monday, 5th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

SHANNON..........SAM BEATTY, Master,

Will leave as above on Monday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, } Agent.
SATTERWHITE BROS, }

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans

MARY HOUSTON..........L. B. DUNHAM, Master,

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans

C. B. CHURCH......JOHN S. PATTERSON, Master,

Will leave as above on Monday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

FIRST BLOOD.

THE "CHAMPION"

Captures the Belt at the Beginning of the Fight.

COLUMBIA, TENN., May 30, 1871.

C. M. Co.—Champion took the first premium in the field trial here to-day over the Buckeye and Clipper

J. D. LITTLE.

THE "CHAMPION"

Is uncompromising in its victories. Already it has conquered upon several fields this season. The trial at Columbia, Tenn., was gotten up in the interest of the "Buckeye" and "Clipper," but the

CHAMPION

bore off all the honors. The following is the draft as reported by the committee:

"Clipper".......................................285 pounds.
"Buckeye"......................................235 do
"Champion".....................................185 do

The "Champion" can be furnished two machines in one, three machines in one, or four machines in one.

Buy a "Champion" Machine for the harvests of 1871. Also

AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHERS.
SPRINGFIELD PITT'S THRESHERS.
WHEELER THRESHERS.
BUCKEYE THRESHERS.
TIFFIN REVOLVING RAKES.
LONG'S STEEL-TOOTH RAKES.

HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,

110 and 112 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

my30 deod6

Diamond Pointed STEAM DRILLS, For Rock Drilling.

Adapted to Mining, Quarrying, Shafting, Tunneling, Railroad Grading, Artesian Well Boring, Prospecting, &c.

FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF COST AND TIME OF HAND LABOR SAVED.

"TEST CORES," in form of solid cylinders of rock or mineral, taken out of mines from any depth not exceeding one thousand (1,000) feet, showing true strata, stratification, &c.

NO PERCUSSION.

Never needs Sharpening, as the Cutting Points composed of

ROUGH DIAMONDS,

practically indestructible.

FIRST PREMIUMS

awarded in both Europe and America.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

Illustrated circulars sent on application.

Address SEVERANCE & HOLT,

Manufacturers, office 16 Wall street, New York

10 FrMo&We3m

STEAM JOB PRINTING

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads, $8 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads, $5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000
Wedding Cards, $2 to $3 per 1,000
Visiting Cards, - $1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Programmes, Store Bills, Envelops, Bills of Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the line of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

PIANOS.

J. ... R. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will ... new pianos ...

LOUDERBACK & RUMLER,

Importers and Manufacturers of

BASKETS, &c.

47 Maiden Lane, New York.

my12 d1m

HAAG & HESS,

SCAVENGERS, No. 406 Madison street, between Campbell and Wenzel, Louisville, Ky. All night scavengering done at short notice and with entire satisfaction. Orders left at White Mansion, corner Third and Market streets, or Jos. Welf's, Market st., between Floyd and Preston, will meet prompt attention. ap1 d3m

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ALL persons wishing to employ help or hire out should call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. This is the central point, where all report, established under patronage of business men. Open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. every day. MILLER & CO. Agents.

WANTED—TO MILLERS—SITUATION—By a young man who is a good grinder. Wages not so much an object as an opportunity to learn the trade thoroughly. Address M. K., Louisville.

WANTED—3 SERVANTS—A cook, washer and ironer, and a house-maid. Apply to T. C. COLEMAN, 236 Third street. je4 d3

WANTED—GIRL—To nurse. None need apply unless well recommended. No. 32 Chestnut, between Second and Third. je4 d2

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER—To work principally on light work. Reference, Messrs. N. D. Hunter & Co., Louisville, Ky. Apply to KUHN & TURPIN, Columbia, Tenn. je4 dtf

WANTED—TEACHER—A competent lady, to teach my children, six to thirteen years old, and well advanced. W. M. DRANE, Clarksville, Tenn. je4 d6*

WANTED—TO LOAN $20,000—On A No. 1 security. (No other need apply). GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st. je4 dtf

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN—To sell our sewing-machines. To men of good character we offer first-rate inducements. Good territory given, and good covered wagons furnished, if early application is made. We also want a few city canvassers, both German and American. Call upon or address GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 108 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. je4 d6&w1

WANTED—SITUATION—My present engagement expires July 1. I wish to connect myself with some corporation, manufactory, or jobbing house as book-keeper. Address D. D. D., Courier-Journal office. je3 d5*

WANTED—20 GOOD DRESS-MAKERS—Immediately. First-class wages to those who understand the business. A good Wheeler & Wilson machinist wanted also. Apply at 117 Center street, between Walnut and Chestnut. je3 SaSu&Mo*

WANTED—LABORERS—A few laborers can find steady employment, at fair wages, by applying immediately to the OHIO FALLS CAR CO., Jeffersonville, Ind. je3 d3

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—Apply at corner Third and Jefferson. my8 dtf

WANTED—BOYS—To sell something just received. Quick sales and large profits. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. my6d&wim

WANTED—100 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get good girls at once. All respectable families find places with... no11 tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $250 a month—Address C. Bowman & Co., 436 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. mh13 d&w6m*

$325 A MONTH.

HORSE and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. ap11d3m&w6m

$20 A DAY—Agents, we have the best selling goods out. For terms call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. my29 d&w6m&u*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Situated on the west side of First street, between Breckinridge and Coldwell streets. The house is nearly new, and contains 6 rooms, small room over hall, pantry, &c., with gas throughout; also fine cistern. The lot is well set with shrubbery and fruit trees. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises. je4 d3*

FOR SALE—BUGGIES, &c.—Shifting-top buggy; also open buggy, light spring wagon, with top, all in good order, second-hand; also new rockaways, barouches, open and top buggies, for sale low, at SPYBEY'S Carriage Manufactory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. je4d4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good, negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate, at fair valuation. Address or apply to WM. ROSS, 338 First street. je4 dtf

FOR SALE—PATENT LIME KILN—Situated on the corner of Clay and Franklin streets. It turns out 350 bushels every 24 hours. Apply to JOS. ROSS, at O'Conner's coal office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. je4d6*

FOR SALE—MEDICAL DISPENSARY—A old, established medical dispensary for special diseases. Practice large and profitable. For terms address M. D., care Wm. Springer & Bro., druggists, Market st., bet. Third and Fourth. je3 d3*

FOR SALE—A CANADIAN PONY—14 hands high, of gentle disposition. Inquire at JOHN A. MEYER'S stable, Green street, near Seventh. je3d3

FOR SALE—THE GERMANIA HALL LOT—105x210 feet, on the east side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. For further information apply at Central Bank, No. 73 Fifth st. my13 d12

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 314x710 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my15 dtf

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—As I can no longer give the business my personal attention, I will sell my store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, at a bargain. Business too well and favorably known to require description. For terms, &c., call on me at my Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street. J. W. SEATON. ap33 d&wtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSES—One 2-story house on Walnut street, between Preston and Floyd, Louisville, Ky. Also the following Jeffersonville property: one double tenement house, on Maple street, between Spring and Pearl streets; one old house on Spring street, between Market and Front streets lot 4, block 72; lot on corner Market and Wall streets, two brick cottages, Market street, between Mulberry and Ohio avenue, 21 feet across lot 166; lot 17, block 91; 3-story business house on Spring, between Market and Chestnut. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. JAMES KEIGWIN, or to HOWARD & ANDERSON, Real Estate Agents, Jeffersonville. my 10 d3t

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER—One of the best paying Democratic papers in Kentucky is for sale. Also large Job Office. No competition. Address "Printer," this office. je4 d3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Jefferson and Bullitt counties, 12 miles from Louisville 939 acres of heavily timbered land; a small portion cleared, with some improvements, including a good orchard and five springs. Will sell on easy terms or take city property or merchandise in part payment. For particulars apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER 286 West Market street. my30 d1m&Sul

FOR SALE—LAND—300 acres first-class land situated three miles northeast of Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., near Green's mill, 175 acres cleared, and balance in good timber. Two good Orchards and all necessary out-buildings, wells springs, &c. For further information call at L. BASTIAN's shoe store, No. 66 Fifth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. my16 d3m*

FOR SALE—LAND—95 acres first-rate land, in Clark county, Ind., seven miles from Jeffersonville, on the Charlestown pike, and also fronting on the O. & M. railroad, 50 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber. Will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st., Louisville, Ky. je8 SaSuMo&Th20

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—Suitable for man and wife or two young gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 27 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth. je4 d3*

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—In an excellent neighborhood. The house is a modern style brick, contains 10 rooms, large cellar, and bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, etc. Apply to OSBORN & MCATEER, No. 101 West Jefferson st. je3 d&Su

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—No. 566 Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, containing 11 rooms, newly papered, with gas and water. Apply to K. W. SMITH & CO., southwest corner Seventh and Main, over the Falls City Tobacco Bank. je1 d6

FOR RENT—A No. 1 BUSINESS HOUSE—On Third street, near Main and adapted for any kind of business. Will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 West Jefferson street. my31 d6*

FOR RENT—8 ROOMS—In the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. my30 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable dwelling, on north side of Chestnut, between Third and Fourth streets, containing 9 rooms, gas, and water. Rent $60 per month. Apply to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth. my27 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE and WARE-ROOM—North side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, near the new market-house. Apply to HENRI DEPPEN, corner Fifth and Market sts. my26 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—No. 367 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth. Apply to PRATHER & CO., 367 Main street, or R. BUSH. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—On Third st., near Broadway. Also a large three-story brick dwelling on First near Walnut. Apply at No. 154 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. JAS. B. TIMMONS. my13 d&tas8

FOR RENT—3-STORY AND ATTIC DWELLING-HOUSE—On Floyd street, near Chestnut. No. 282. Apply at Broadway Mills, Preston and Broadway. ap8 dtf

FOR RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE BANKING ROOM—On the corner of Seventh and Main streets, now occupied by the German Bank and Insurance Company. Possession given the 1st of May. Also the fine front offices over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, and two other offices in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. mh31 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At 285 First, between Chestnut and Gray. Nicely furnished rooms—good table—hot and cold water baths. Terms reasonable. je3 d6*

BOARDING—Pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for young men or families. No. 24 Walnut street, between First and Second. je4 d2*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a front room or suite of rooms, with the best of board, in a family where there are no boarders. First-class references required. Address Mrs. A. E. V., Courier-Journal office. my9 d&Sat

STRAYED.

STRAYED—SETTER SLUT—On the 3d of April, a black and white setter slut; tan-colored head and ears. Answers to the name of "Mat." Return to 75 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd, and be rewarded. my23 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of R. C. BROWDER, Petition for final discharge filed May 25, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of R. C. Browder, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 9th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. W. F. BROWDER, Assignee, Russellville, Ky. my29 Mo4

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. D. MINER, Petition for final discharge filed May 26, 1871. By order of Court the creditors of J. D. Miner, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 19th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. my29 Mo4